The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII, NO 32
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LII, NO 20

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Office.—Room No. 3, Columbian building.
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Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

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—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on second floor, third room of Columbian Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in Columbian Building, Third floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Brower's Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

K. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30.86.

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DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov26 '86 1y.

J. R. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

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DUELS AND DUELISTS.

AN OLD MASTER AT ARMS' COMMENT ON BOULANGER.

The French General's Fatal Impetuosity. Fighting with a Foreigner—The Code in Various Countries—Rescued from an Extremely Embarrassing Predicament.

There is no man living who has fought more real, hard, to the death duels than Col. Monstery, the veteran disciple of the art of running one's fellow man through the ribs. Col. Monstery has fought duels in Europe, in Mexico, South and Central America and other countries where the sword is the arbiter of the quarrel.

To a reporter who enjoyed a chat with him the other day, the colonel explained why Gen. Boulanger's course in his recent encounter had damaged his (Boulanger's) reputation as a great soldier.

"Gen. Boulanger," said he, in his brisk way, "from what I learn by the papers, brought about his defeat by his lack of coolness and consequent fury of attack. He rushed blindly on his foe, losing all sight of prudence and skill in the desire to inflict injury. For an expert swordsman to overcome such an attack is an easy matter. He has only to wait coolly for his antagonist to leave an opening and then sail in. Boulanger's fatal impetuosity in this instance is the best possible proof, to the view of any soldier, of his lack of ability to command. Such a man makes a good fighter in ordinary warfare, but no commander. He is fitted to obey orders; to give them—never! I have admired Boulanger until now, and looked for great things from him as a general. But in my judgment he has no discretion. His conduct in this duel justifies the supposition that in a great conflict, in which two great armies were engaged, he would act in precisely the same way as he did in his fight with Floquet; he would hazard all on one desperate move, and as a result—lose. This, mind you, is the view of an old soldier, and I tell you it can't be wrong. A hot head makes a good fighter, but no general."

Passing on to a general commentary on dueling, past and present, Col. Monstery expressed the keenest contempt for the average French duel of the day. It is the explicit understanding, he said, that when two Parisian gentlemen of today decide to settle a quarrel with the rapier, the first flow of blood, no matter by which received, shall end the combat. He thought the existence of this understanding was the French government's pretext for its recognition of dueling as a national institution.

"There are, of course, occasional exceptions to this rule," he added, "and there is nearly always an exception when one of the combatants is a foreigner. A Frenchman will always kill a foreigner in a duel if he can, particularly if it is an Englishman. This was the case in the famous duel between Mr. Dillon, an English journalist, and the Duke de Grammont de Chartreuset, which took place in Paris eighteen or twenty years ago. The duke was a thorough master of the rapier, and the Englishman knew nothing of the weapon. At the very first assault the duke, by a skillful play, sent his adversary's sword flying from his hand. He then sprang like lightning on his unarmed adversary and ran him through. As fought today, however, the French duel with swords is mere child's play and is always ended at the first scratch. It is different, of course, when the duel is fought with pistols. Firearms cannot be fooled with safely, and are much more likely to kill than to maim. There was an instance of this in Paris a few weeks ago, when an artist shot dead at the first fire a journalist who had too harshly criticised some of his pictures.

"When a Frenchman who is challenged to fight a duel chooses pistols as the weapons, one may know he means business. His choice of swords only means a little theatrical display and a reconciliation. It is evident, though, that the Floquet-Boulanger affair was serious enough. Boulanger plainly meant to kill his adversary, and when Floquet saw what he was at I have no doubt but that he fought to kill also. No man can see another striving to take his life and not return the compliment. Between you and me, I think Boulanger was in great luck. A man who employs the tactics he did in the presence of a skillful swordsman will be killed in nine cases out of ten."

With regard to the code in other countries, Col. Monsterey remarked that the men of Mexico and the Central American republics were the fiercest and most inveterate duelists. He recalled the famous duel of twenty years ago in the City of Mexico, between Col. Garcia, an American, and Col. Mejea, a Mexican. Rifles were the weapons used, and Col. Garcia, who was lame, chose to fight sitting in a chair. He never rose from the chair, though, for the range was short, and the Mexican shot him dead at the first fire.

Col. Monstery has in his studio the records of an instance where he was able, on the shortest kind of notice, to extricate a truculent young man from an extremely embarrassing predicament. He was sitting in his office in New York one gloomy evening in 1871, when there was a nervous knock on the door. "Come in," cried he, and on the invitation there entered a young man, who proved on inquiry to be one Col. Canzi, a soldier of the days of Garibaldi, who immediately began to unfold the tale of his plight. He was under contract, it seemed, to fight at dawn with Gen. Fardella, also a tried and courageous veteran. The weapons to be used were sabers, and Canzi knew about as much of handling a saber as he did of cooking a Welsh rarebit. He needed sleep badly, and two hours was all he had in which to learn enough to save his life.

Those blessed two hours the colonel employed in teaching him two vicious cuts, either one of which, if well delivered, was calculated to cut off his adversary in his prime. He was told to bide his time, wear the general out by defensive tactics, and then send his cut home at the proper moment. Canzi departed full of hope, and followed out his orders to the letter. After twenty minutes of hard fighting, during which he successfully repelled Fardella's attacks, he delivered one of his two cuts with such conscientious effect that the general's sword arm was slit clear from elbow to waist, completely disabling him. The press of the country teemed with extended accounts of the affair, and Canzi was ever afterward regarded as a bad man with the saber.—Inter Ocean Interview.

Cider in the Metropolis.

I should imagine that cider had become as popular a beverage in New York as it is in Maine. Wherever I go in the humbler quarters of the town I come on cider shops. They vend buttermilk and pop beer, too, I believe, but cider is certainly their chief commodity, and I have never seen a cider shop in which I did not also see people drinking cider. Some fifteen years ago a speculative individual opened a cider shop in an unleased store on Broadway. The beverage was advertised as manufactured on the premises, and in the window of the shop was a miniature cider press, which was operated by a miserable big dog that toiled on a tread mill all day and half the night through. I believe Mr. Henry Bergh put an end to this establishment and some others that sprang up in imitation of it.

Since then the cider industry has evidently settled on a legitimate basis. That it has already enjoyed the developing influences of civilization is evidenced by the fact that in one of the shops on the east side where I dropped in to satisfy the cravings of thirst and curiosity at one and the same time, I read announcements of "cider and milk," "spiced cider," "hot mulled cider" and half a dozen other curious combinations. The champion combination of all, however, the immortal and soul enthralling "stone fence," was, perhaps fortunately for the patrons, absent from the list.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Jealousy of Friendship.

Our very best friends have a tincture of jealousy even in their friendship; and when they hear us praised by others will ascribe it to sinister and interested motives if they can.—Colton.

REVIVING THE DROWNED.

The Method Used in New York Harbor. Explicit Directions.

The following method of Dr. Howard is used in New York harbor: Rule 1—Upon the nearest dry spot expose the patient to a free current of air; rip the clothing away from the waist and give a stinging slap upon the pit of the stomach. If this fails to arouse the patient, proceed to force and drain away the water which has entered the stomach, according to rule 2.

Rule 2—Turn the patient upon his face, the pit of the stomach being raised upon a folded garment, above the level of the mouth. For a moment or two make steady pressure upon the back of the stomach and chest, and repeat it once or twice until fluid ceases to flow from the mouth.

Rule 3—Quickly turn the patient upon his back, with a bundle of clothing between it so as to raise the lower part of the breast bone higher than the rest of the body. Kneel beside or astride of the patient, and so place your hands upon either side of the pit of the stomach upon the front part of the lower ribs, that the fingers fall naturally in the spaces between them and point toward the ground. Now, grasping the waist and using your knees as a pivot, throw your whole weight forward as if you wished to force the contents of the chest and stomach out of the mouth. Steadily increase the pressure while you count 1—2—3, then suddenly let go with a final push, which springs you into an erect kneeling position. Remain erect upon your knees while you count 1—2, then throw your weight forward and proceed again as before. Repeat the process at first about five times a minute, increasing the rate gradually to about fifteen times a minute, and continue it with the regularity of the natural breathing, which you are imitating. If another person be present, let him with the left hand hold the tip of the tongue out of the left side of the mouth, with the corner of a pocket handkerchief, while with the right hand he grasps both wrists and pins them to the ground above the patient's head.

After treatment—When breathing first returns, dash a little cold water in the face. As soon as breathing has been perfectly restored, strip and dry the patient rapidly and completely, and wrap him in blankets only. Give hot brandy and water, a teaspoonful every five minutes the first half hour, and a teaspoonful every fifteen for an hour after that. If the limbs are dry, apply friction. Allow an abundance of fresh air, and let the patient have perfect rest.

Avoid delay. Promptness is of the first importance. A moment lost may be a life lost. Waste no time in gaining shelter. When gained it oftener harms than helps the patient.

Prevent crowding around the patient. However difficult this may be, it must be enforced. Friends must not be allowed to obstruct the circulation of air, nor engage the patient in conversation when rallying.

Avoid attempts to give stimulants before the patient is well able to swallow. It helps to obstruct respiration and may choke the patient.

Avoid hurried, irregular motions. The excitement of the moment is almost sure to cause this in inexperienced hands. Just as a flickering candle, moved carelessly, goes out, so the heart, when its beatings are imperceptible, needs but little cross motion to stop it. The movements of rule three should therefore be performed with deliberation and regularity.

Avoid an overheated room, and avoid giving up the patient too soon to death. At any time within one or two hours you may be on the very threshold of success, though no sign be visible. Frequently success has been known to follow half an hour's apparently useless effort. Rest and watchful nursing should be continued for a few days after resuscitation, or various chest troubles may ensue.—Home Physician.

The Candahar Railway's Importance.

The public generally were well informed of the progress of the Russian railway to Samarcand, but little has been known regarding a still more important line that the British have been constructing to Central Asia from the opposite direction. Since Jan. 1 this new line, the Candahar railway, has been opened to Killa Abdulla, 5,000 feet above the sea level; and there is now a daily service of trains between Killa Abdulla and Quetta, with caravans from Candahar and Herat stopping at the former place to unload and transport their goods onward by rail. From Quetta to Candahar the railway will run in almost a straight line, and its construction will be exceptionally difficult and expensive. From Gulistan to Chaman, on the Candahar side of the Kwaja Amran range, the distance is only thirty miles, but the estimated cost of the railway along this part of its course is $400,000 per mile. Pending the construction of the permanent line, it is the intention to open up communication with Chaman as soon as possible, by means of a light mountain railway. One of the chief features of the permanent line is a tunnel two and a half miles long, upon which English miners will be employed.

The importance of this railway to the Anglo-Indian empire can scarcely be overestimated. As a commercial enterprise alone, it cannot fail to be of the greatest utility, as by it the productions of central Asia can find a more direct outlet to the sea than by any other route. But the Indian and British statesman will regard it as mainly of importance as a means for the transportation of troops to the confines of India and central Asia in the event of any threatening advance on the part of Russia, or in case of a rupture with that power.—Frank Leslie's.

A "Sportsmanlike" Scarecrow.

A mechanical scarecrow has been invented. The new invention represents a man of "sportsmanlike" appearance standing with a gun in hand ready to fire at the first intruder. The arm holding the gun is made to move by clockwork, which is inclosed in a strong iron box at its feet, and at a proper elevation it fires a shot louder than an ordinary gun. After the report the arm lowers. The mechanism can be regulated at the owner's pleasure by a regulator like a clock, and only requires to be wound up once a day.—Public Opinion.

Cheating a Poor Machine.

"Dis is de kine er thing I weighs my friends wid. Lemme sho' yo'," and going inside after the crowd had dispersed he stepped up on the scales and dropped the nickel in the slot, holding on to the string. Instantly the hand flew around to the 140 pound mark, and, looking up, the porter said: "Wut I tell you! Ain't it so?"

Then he pulled the thread and out came the nickel. Winding it up, he replaced it in a box in his pantaloons pocket and walked off, chuckling to himself: "Dis nigger wuz bo'n great."—Savannah News.

Workmen's Tenement Houses.

Paris proposes to have workmen's tenement houses after the Peabody plan, and the first stone of the first house was recently laid. The building will have seven stories, and be divided into homes of two rooms and a kitchen, and the yearly rent of a suite on any floor will be $50.—New York Sun.

The Amende Honorable.

"What! Kittie going to marry that old man Jones just for his money! What will poor Ted do, after having squandered his salary in taking her driving all summer?"

"Oh, that's all right, the livery man hasn't been paid yet, and Jones promised Ted last night to settle the bill himself."—Harper's Bazar.

India's Marriage Customs.

Marriage customs in India are to be reformed. The bride and groom hereafter must have attained the ages of 14 and 19 respectively. The families will not spend so much on festivities.—Chicago Globe.

The only way for a young man to get married comfortably on $500 a year is to throw himself on the generosity of his father-in-law.

The Toilers of the Nile.

We are in Nubia, the climate, the different types of the negro race, their black skins displayed with a lavish disregard of dress, all remind us that we are indeed in Africa, for all about us are the very scenes we used to see in the geography pictures when but children. Myself a native of the south, and familiar with plantation life in half a dozen different states, before as well as since the civil war, I find these Africans in their own country a particularly interesting study. We have watched them at their daily toil, and far too often are they made to work night as well as day, until exhausted nature could stand no more. Their food is lentils, a grain something like barley, but tasting more like the bean. A coarse, dry bread, that a well bred dog would not eat at home. Sometimes a few dates as a luxury, and this is all. We buy a sheep now and then for the boat's crew, and they are as ravenous over it as a pack of starving wolves. The crews of the boats are at least decently covered, but with a great number clothing is unknown. We see these people drawing water from the river, toiling in the fields and laboring in the great sugar mills of the Nile.

For my part, I can truly say that slavery was not understood by me before visiting Egypt. In intelligence and respectability the average of these people, not simply Nubians, but those of Egypt as well, I mean, of course, the felaheen, do not compare with our plantation negroes. The alleged cataracts are nothing more than rapids, not as fine as those above Niagara falls, nor the Lachine of the St. Lawrence. We descended the lesser one in a small row boat, found it exciting, with perhaps, a spice of danger in it. It was good sport to watch the ebony sons of the desert leap from the rocky cliff into the seething waters of the great cataract, then, after a hard struggle, scamper up the steep bank, and, by the dozen, make our ears ring with the din of the national motto, "backscheash, backscheash," all in chorus.—William Y. Hamlin in Detroit Free Press

Disposition of Old Letters.

It is trouble, not good, that arises from old letters. A package has fallen into my care to be disposed of as thought best. It contains letters, bills, receipts, some papers of value and others worthless. In order to sort the chaff from the wheat, they must be carefully examined. Ah, what unthought of secrets they disclose—family troubles of which the world never dreamed; bitter heartaches where we thought all was serene; love letters, sacred for their time and place, ridiculous now; a whispered suspicion of slander upon a name we thought was pure as snow, and we are left to wonder whether it is true or false. Old letters. What can they be good for? Their mission is ended.

"I may like to read them while recovering from an illness," says some one.

Pshaw! as if these would be tonic you needed at such a time! Better far a breath of pure air. We are all prone to brood too much at such times, and need no such help in that direction. Let this plea for the burning of letters be a strong one. Business letters should be filed and labeled. Have a blank book into which to copy such dates or extracts as may be of value in the future for references. This can be done when letters are answered. Then burn them and see the ashes. It is the sorrows instead of the joys, that most letters contain. They are the safety valve for deep feeling from friend to friend, good in their time, but sometimes worse than useless in the future. Every day brings new experiences. We are constantly changing, and in many cases would be ashamed of our own letters written ten years ago.

Garfield said: "When you pitch your tent let it be among the living, not among the dead."—Sarah M. Bailey in The Housekeeper.

During the Siege of Paris.

A recent exhibition of French caricatures and comic drawings brought to the public eye once more the evidences of the fact that Parisian gayety was not to be suppressed even by the terrible siege that the capital went through from the German army. One of these caricatures, published during the siege, was made to represent a fashion plate; various elegant ladies and gentlemen were pictured going about wrapped in mattresses, and underneath the picture was the legend: "Fashions for the bombardment season." Most of these pleasantries of the siege turned upon the scarcity of food—a grim subject which seemed particularly inspiring to the caricaturist of the time. A servant asks his master: "Shall I put the horses in the carriage today, or in the barouche?" "H'm," says the master, sighing, "you may put them in the oven, please!" Not unlike this is another caricature representing a servant making the familiar announcement to his mistress: "The horses are ready, madame." "What!" "Yes, madame—they are on the table!" Such pleasantries seem scarcely to have been a laughing matter to the people who went through those fearful scenes, but the Parisians must laugh at something, and these pictures prove that they could not think of stopping their gayety on account of such a passing incident as a siege and a famine.—The Argonaut.

He Was "Awfully Nice."

In the morning a party of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Milwaukee people, about 100 in all, hired a train, went up to Windsor and thence up the Thames in steam launches. They were a merry crowd. When the train reached Windsor the party strolled through the parks surrounding the castle, laughing and singing, much to the amazement of the simple villagers and awe stricken attendants. Half a dozen pretty western girls were romping ahead of the main party at the foot of the castle wall when they suddenly came upon a tall, military looking young man in riding costume, carrying a big bunch of primroses and wild flowers.

"Oh, what pretty flowers!" cried one of the misses. "Where do you get them, sir?" she asked, looking inquiringly at the young man, her face betraying not the slightest sign of embarrassment.

"I picked them over there," said the one addressed, pointing to an inclosure with his riding whip. "But you couldn't reach them because that's private property. Suppose you take these. I can get some more."

He handed over the entire bunch, lifted his hat politely and walked back for more flowers. The girls thought him "awfully nice," but they didn't know he was Prince Henry of Battenberg, the queen's son-in-law, who, as a matter of duty, religiously picks wild flowers for her majesty every day.—London Cor. New York Press.

Fluency of the Sign Language.

Before spoken language was there were signs; before speech stepped in there were gestures; the face did duty as a revealer of the emotions, and the hands accompanied by gesticulation, as that of ideas, and for all the ordinary purposes of life the code is amply sufficient. Watch two deaf people as they use it. They have plenty to say and know how to say it. Their talk may not last more than ten minutes, but if all that talk was written out it would cover an astonishingly large amount of space. Politics, social topics, all may have been discussed with equal facility.

True, the deaf make a free use of the manual alphabet in connection with signs, but the cause lies rather in muscular weariness than in any inadequacy on the part of the signs themselves. As developed in the schools for the deaf, the sign language has a capacity for thought expression absolutely marvelous. Moreover, it is swift, comprehensive—and yet condensed—and above all, it is silent. A universally understood code of signs would do away with the strident and ofttime profane efforts to understand and be understood, which are at once the dread and torment of the average tourist.—Detroit Free Press.

Population of Australia.

The increase of population in Australia last year was only 3½ per cent., which is by no means as large as England would like to see it. The total population is 3,546,785.—Chicago Herald.

CONGO CANNIBALS

A PRACTICE WHICH THE TRIBES ENDEAVOR TO CONCEAL.

Hundreds of Victims' Skulls Arranged in Rows Around the Huts—Warring on the Weaker Tribes for a Supply of Human Flesh.

The facts about the Congo cannibals have been very slow in coming to the light. In the thousand or more pages of Stanley's last book the subject is not mentioned. The explorer was too busy founding his twenty stations to add fresh facts to the details in his "Dark Continent" about a practice which many of the tribes endeavor to conceal. The Manyema, the first cannibal tribe of the Congo river who were made known to us, told both Livingstone and Stanley that they did not eat human flesh. When Stanley found at a village above Stanley Falls hundreds of whitened skulls arranged in rows around the huts, he was told they were the skulls of Sokos or chimpanzees, and that this species of the ape family was favorite food among the people. He offered a hundred cowries for a specimen of a Soko, dead or alive, but it was not produced. Two of the skulls were taken to England, where Professor Huxley pronounced them the skulls of a woman and a man. They bore the marks of the hatchet that gave the unfortunate prisoners their death; and Stanley said half the skulls he saw were similarly marked.

WARRING ON WEAKER TRIBES.

The middle course of the Congo from a point about 100 miles above Nyangwe to Bolobo, some 1,200 miles down the river, and the tributaries on both sides of this part of the river are the regions where nearly all of the Congo cannibals are found. They are not known near the sources of the river nor near its mouth. The traveler from Lake Tanganyika to Nyangwe on the Congo passes through a country "surpassingly beautiful," as Livingstone called it, which is the home of the cannibal Manyema. When a slave or carrier belonging to a caravan dies in their country they always wish to bury the body, offering grain or vegetables in exchange. They make war on the weaker tribes around them. To one explorer they justified cannibalism on the ground that their neighbors were thieves and ought to be eaten. "They come here," they said, "and steal our bananas, and so we chase and kill and eat them." The country abounds with a great variety of animal and vegetable food, and Livingstone said there was no reason for Manyema cannibalism except a depraved appetite. It must not be supposed that all of the Congo cannibals seek habitually to supply themselves with human flesh. Most of them, like the Manyema, limit themselves to eating the bodies of those who are killed in battle or who die. Cameron said the Manyema consider the flesh of men much superior to that of women. Although the Manyema are far more degraded than many other cannibal tribes, they are noted for their gentleness and physical superiority; and their handsome women are much sought after as slaves by the Arabs, who now support several stations in the Manyema country, and here as well as further down the Congo are doing much to destroy the practice of cannibalism.

Cannibal tribes are regarded with fear and abhorrence by all who are not addicted to the practice. Had it not been for the terror with which the Congo men eaters inspired their carriers, Livingstone or Cameron, instead of Stanley, would have solved the problem of the Congo. This abhorrence of cannibalism extends from sea to sea. Horace Waller wrote of the tribes of Lake Nyassa that it was common to hear them speak of tribes far away who eat human bodies, "and on every occasion the fact is related with the utmost horror and disgust."

THOUSANDS OF CANNIBALS.

The densely wooded regions between Nyangwe and Stanley Falls are the homes of many thousands of cannibals. The Waregga, the Wasongoro Meno, and the Bakumu are the best known among these fierce tribes. A large part of the territory they inhabit has not been visited, but in some of their villages along the river human skulls are found lining the streets, and human thigh bones, ribs and vertebræ are piled up in the garbage heaps. "Ah, we shall eat Wajimi meat today," was the cry with which they sallied forth here and there to do battle with Stanley. At Stanley Falls he sank in the river the bodies of two of his men whom they had killed to keep them out of the clutches of the cannibals. These tribes, who a few years ago swarmed by thousands along the river, have now buried themselves in the forests, the Arabs having taken complete possession of the river banks between Nyangwe and Stanley Falls.

A little below the Bangala tribe Grenfell and Von Francois, three years ago, found thousands of cannibals along the thickly populated Tchuapa affluent, which they ascended for more than 300 miles. These tribes, all of whom speak the same language, did not pretend to deny their weakness for human flesh. They share with the Manyema the peculiarity of preferring to eat men, and they do not kill women for food. They repeatedly offered to give the explorers women slaves in exchange for men, who they admitted would be utilized as food. Von Francois says they particularly coveted his fat Boruki interpreter. Once some presumptuous fellows surrounded the big Indian interpreter, pinched his arms, patted him on the back, cried "Meat! meat!" and begged the whites to reward their friendship by making them a present of the man.—Cor. New York Sun.

Cormorants Fishing in China.

Sometimes several fishers form partnership, and start a co-operative business. They invest in a shallow punt, and a regiment of perhaps twenty or more of these solemn birds sit on perches at either end of the punt, each having a hempen cord fastened round the throat just below the pouch, to prevent its swallowing any fish it may catch. Then, at a given signal, all the cormorants glide into the water, apparently well aware of the disadvantage of scaring the prey.

Their movements below the surface are very swift and graceful as they dart in pursuit of a fish or an eel, and giving it a nip with their strong, hooked beak, swallow it, and continue hunting. Sometimes they do not return to the surface till they have secured several fish, and their capacious pouch is quite distended, and sometimes the tail of a fish protrudes from their gaping bill. Then they return to the surface, and at the bidding of their keepers disgorge their prey, one by one, till the pouch is empty, when they again receive the signal to dive. When the birds are tired the strap is removed from the throat, and they are rewarded with a share of the fish, which they catch as it is thrown to them.—Youth's Companion.

Cleaning Linen Without Soap.

According to L'Industrie Parisienne, a laundryman in the vicinity of Paris has discovered a very ingenious method of cleaning linen without soap. He uses no soap or lye, nor chlorine, but replaces these substances by boiled potatoes, with which he rubs the linen. This curious process, it appears, is much superior to those hitherto employed, and the worst soiled cotton, linen or silk, cleaned by this method, are made whiter than they could be by the use of an alkali. Besides, the method has the advantage that brushes can be dispensed with and well water be used.—Frank Leslie's.

Phrases of the Novelists.

London Truth is in a state of mind because novelists will never refer to a hand pure and simple; it always must be a "gloved hand" or an "ungloved hand." Truth says, and intimates that the next thing in order is to find the boys of fiction bathing with "unshod feet" and playing football with "shod" ones, while the dying heroine in the last chapter may be expected to turn her "lovely, unbonneted head on the snowy pillow" and the hero to walk down Pall Mall with his "intellectual head magnificently hatted."—New York Sun.

HEAVEN AND EARTH.

There are no shadows where there is no sun;
There is no beauty where there is no shade:
And all things in two lines of glory run,
Darkness and light, ebon and gold inlaid.
God comes among us through the shrouds of air;
And his dim track is like the silvery wake
Left by yon pinnace on the mountain lake
Fading and reappearing here and there.

The lamps and veils through heav'n and earth that move,
Go in and out, as jealous of their light,
Like sailing stars upon a misty night.
Death is the shade of coming night; and love
Yearns for her dear ones in the holy tomb,
Because bright things are better seen in gloom!
—F. W. Faber.

Getting Even at Last.

Our red headed girls have at last got the joke on the public. Every time a pretty girl with red hair enters an elevated train heads are stuck out of the windows and necks are craned to see if there isn't a white horse following the train. If she gets on to a ferryboat people look as if they expected a species of Perseus of some kind to pass the boat. She has got tired of this and of the miniature white horse that the Broadway dude wears on his watch chain and flaunts insolently in her face as she enters a car. She has a new scheme—a counter irritant. It's a white horse breastpin made of celluloid, which she wears conspicuously at her throat. Instead of staring at her and the road alternately, people give her undivided attention for a minute, and when they discover the joke they smile and pass on, glad for a chance to attend to their own business.—New York Telegram.

Blinded by the Blizzard.

A singular effect of a gale of ice and snow in the northwest during a cold wave last winter was to freeze the eyes shut and then form an ice mask over the face. The wind would drive the fine, hard snow into the eyes, causing them to water. The snow would mix with the water, between the eyelids, and the cold wind would at once bind the lids together by an ice band. The repeated removal of this would inflame the eyeballs so that a film would form, obscuring the sight. After this film formed, the presence of the ice was a relief to the inflammation. The eyes would soon be frozen so close that nothing but steady artificial heat would relieve them.—Boston Budget.

New Cartridge for Mines.

It has been proposed to do away with the use of explosives in mines where there use is attended with danger, and substitute the lately invented cartridge, one portion of which is filled with a mixture of finely divided zinc and zinc oxide, which collects in the condensers of the zinc retort, while the other part is filled with diluted sulphuric acid. According to the requirements in this case the cartridge is put in its intended place and then, by suitable mechanism, the acid is allowed to flow into the zinc, hydrogen is then evolved, and by its expansive force the rock is broken down without combustion or violent explosion.—Chicago Herald.

A Specific for Alcoholism.

A specific against drunkenness has often been sought, but as yet there has been found no remedy except that of moral determination. Although the reform accomplished in this manner is encouraging, there is a wide field for the use of some physical method for the reclamation of besotted individuals who cannot be reached by moral suasion. Dr. Portugslow, a well known physician and writer, declares that the desire for drink is a disease, and must be treated by means of therapeutics. He claims that as quinine is a specific against fever, so are subcutaneous injections of strychnine the absolute means of curing the passion for intoxicating liquors. It appears that so far back as 1873 this method of treating was employed, but it attracted little attention.

In 1884 the celebrated French physician, Dujardin-Boimetz, was a most zealous advocate of this method of treatment. The preparation and application of the injection is quite simple. One grain of strychnine is dissolved in 200 drops of water, and the patient receives an injection of five drops daily for a week or ten days. The effects of the injections are surprising; after two or three of them the drunkard has an appetite and is able to sleep. If, after the expiration of several months, the desire for strong drink returns, the result of indulgence is so distressing, palpitation of the heart, headache and other equally disturbing effects, that it becomes impossible for the inebriate to touch another drop. It is recommended to make the injections during the drunken sleep, when the patient awakens in the full possession of his senses and will ask for a second or third application. It would be an admirable arrangement if the police surgeons would test this "cure" upon the intoxicated persons brought into the various stations. If this means of treating the deadly sin of intemperance be as successful as its advocates claim the family physician will be a powerful factor in the regeneration of society. It has been suggested by the Russian press that stations be established in every department of Russia for the salvation of the army of drunkards.—Newark Advertiser.

Paris and London Compared.

Paris interests me more, or at least entertains me more, than London. It is more foreign, more brilliant in its shops and drives and more volatile in its disposition. The climate, too, is better. It is not quite so warm as the day we sailed, but the sky is blue, the sun warm, a breeze blows and all Paris is in the open air. The fog and smoke that darkened London, and which make every inhabitant a smoke consumer there, are both happily absent in Paris. Then, again, the eating here is infinitely superior. England is more ceremonious, more dignified, and London is more ponderous. It strikes me as a great physical and intellectual force. Paris, per contra, is organized to minister to the eye and ear and passion, to physical enjoyment in its most sumptuous and sensuous forms. While at the Metropole gentlemen were expected to wear dress suits every evening at table d'hote and to stalls at the theatre, and ladies to go without bonnets, and, as a rule, to dress decollete; in Paris a dress suit or a dress open at the throat are exceptions.

There are Americans here at this hotel by the score, but it is a wonderfully quiet place when contrasted with the Metropole in London. The comparison is fair, because each in its own city is regarded as of the very first rank. The strawberries here are phenomenally large and of superb flavor, and do not have that hard and insipid core that large American berries have. The lettuce differs in looks from ours, and is decidedly better. As you know, the French chef knows how to blend his oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, etc., that you cannot detect the special taste of any one of the ingredients, but where a most toothsome compound flavor results. For salads and sauces, of course, everybody knows the French are perfect.—George R. Gibson in New York Graphic.

Chapter in Locust Lore.

Omaha Boy—Oh, Pap, here's a 17-year locust, an' it's got W on its wings. Aunt Jane says that means war.

Pap—There won't be any war in this country except a political war. I guess the W stands for "wrangle."

"Maybe so. Grandma says it isn't a W, though. She says it's an M upside down."

"All the same. If it's an M it stands for 'mud.'"—Omaha World.

A Curious Phenomenon.

Gentleman—Is that the dog you've always had, Aunt Dinah?

Aunt Dinah—Yes, sah; he am de selfsame dawg. When we fust got him he was a bright yaller, but me an' Rastus am werry da'k complected, sah, an' he has been wif us so long, dat ob late yeahs dat yaller hue is kinder turnin' into er rusty black. But he am de same dawg.—The Epoch.

Labeled as French Brandy.

As the annual local consumption in France of brandy is 12,000,000 gallons, and the yearly product only 13,000,000 gallons, American lovers of eau de vie are wondering what the stuff is which comes across the Atlantic labeled as French brandy. Scientific experts say that most of it is cheap German spirits, flavored with cunningly devised extracts and cordials.—Chicago Herald.

Climate and Brain Weight.

The average weight of the brain of man apparently bears a definite relation to the climate, a higher brain weight being found in cold than in warm countries. In proportion to their stature, the Lapps have the largest heads in Europe, the Norwegians next; then comes the Swedes, Danes, Germans, French and Italians. In the Arab the head is found to be smaller than in any of these, while in the far north there exists a people known as Ouegatshes who possess remarkably large heads.—Globe-Democrat.

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1888.

Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in the city of Harrisburg at 2 p. m., on Tuesday, August 28, at the Bolton house, to nominate a candidate for auditor general, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

BENJ. M. NEAD, Secretary. ELLIOTT P. KISNER, Chairman.

The full ticket as nominated at the County Convention on Tuesday is placed in our columns this week.

The vote polled last Saturday was an unusually large one. At the fall election of 1884 Cleveland received 4349 votes; in 1885 C. B. Day, candidate for state treasurer, received 2678 votes; in 1886 C. F. Black, candidate for governor, received 4202 votes; in 1887 J. R. Thompson, candidate for Supreme Judge received 2888 votes; There were 4179 votes for Mr. Buckalew last Saturday, or 170 votes less than were polled at the last Presidential election.

Where Monopoly Reigns.

HOW "PROTECTED" LABOR FARES AMONG THE TARIFF BARONS.

PRINCELY FORTUNES GALORE HAVE BEEN AMASSED THERE SINCE 1860, WHILE WAGES HAVE BEEN PERSISTENTLY PARED AND RENTS HAVE GONE UP—BALLOTS THAT ARE FREE IN NAME ONLY.

Pittsburg is the land of tariff barons and "protected" Workingmen. Here are the Carnegies, the Joneses, the Olivers, the iron, steel, coal and glass manufacturers, mills and workingmen. The tariff tree is here. What are its fruits?

Seventy-two millionaries who have made their pile out of the "American System of Protection" live here. Here are five of whom the public hears a good deal:

Andrew Carnegie—Mr. Blaine's coaching friend.

B. F. Jones—Ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

H. W. Oliver—Ex-member of the Tariff Commission and Republican platform maker at Chicago.

A. M. Byers—Republican platform maker; heavy campaign contributor to the Republican campaign funds. Member of the iron firm of E. M. Byers and Co.

John Chalfant—Mr. Blaine's friend; campaign contributor. Member of the firm of Spang, Chalfant and Co.

The autographs of these five "protected" gentlemen at the bottom of a check are good for $25,000,00,0 all made within the high-tariff period of Republican ascendancy. As makers of tariffs and irons they are a success. No wonder they are strenuously in favor of the "American System of Protection." "There's millions in it" literally for them, and it is vastly more pratical than Mr. Mulberry Seller's "eye-water" scheme. A few years ago Mr. Carnegie was a poor boy living in Barefoot square, Third Ward, Allegheny. Twenty-one years ago Mr. Oliver was a clerk for Graff, Bennet & Co. at $900 a year. Thirty years ago Mr. Jones had nothing but brains, industry and Welsh aptitude for iron-mongering. Twenty-two years ago Messrs. Chalfant and Byers were either makers of iron specialities on a modest scale or salesmen for iron firms. And these princely fortunes, made in a few years, are one fruit. But there is another. Here is the hotbed of labor dis-affection, of strikes — sometimes riots. Here organized labor makes its annual struggle for a "scale" of living wages. Here ten per cent. reductions are made in men's wages while coaching parties and castles in Scotland are paid for with the profits from their labor.

"Protection for American Labor" is the unvarying declaration in Republican platforms and on the hustings, but have not these protected "barons" resisted all attempts of the American laborer to get "protection" wages? And when labor becomes clamorous for its rights, has not Millionaire Carnegie summoned Pinkerton's men to keep them quiet, and Oliver scoured Europe for pauper scum to take their places, or imported old nails, while American labor stood sullen and hungry "at the outer gate?" Has not Chalfant and his "protected" laborers for conspiracy for daring to demand a share of that "protection" which the Republican platform guarantees? And lastly, what was the condition of those protected loborers in Pennsylvania while their employers were making millions from the tariff? Their wages steadily declined; their living expenses have yearly increased; Rents have almost doubled. A few figures will make this clear:

City debt of Pittsburg in 1860	$1,008,800
City debt of Pittsburg in 1888	15,000,000
Population of Pittsburg in 1860	49,215
Population of Pittsburg in 1888	200,000
Mayor's salary per year in 1860	$700
Mayor's salary per year in 1888	7,000
City Solicitor's salary in 18''	400
City Solicitor's salary in 1888	5,000
Annual city appropriation in 1860	436,000
Annual appropriation in 1888	3,271,500

The city debt, which is a mortage on the home of every "laborer," has grown fifteenfold, while population has grown but fourfold. City expenses have grown tenfold. Under "protection" heaters, and puddlers' wages have declined 15 to 20 per cent., cupola men 30 per cent., pitmen 40 per cent. and so on.

On April 28 Mr. Carnegie, in an "authorized interview," said to the strikers at Braddocks: "I give you my word of honor that there is no earthly inducement that will tempt us to run the Edgar Thompson works except upon two turns, as our competitors run, and except upon the sliding-scale which is offered you."

While Harry Oliver was struggling at the Republican Convention at Chicago, David R. Oliver addressed the men here. The general depression, he said, was due to the fact that too large a proportion of the receipts go out as wages.

The scale was accordingly reduced at Oliver's mills.

B. F. Jones, Ex-Chairman of the Republican Committee, said, June 20: "Our works will close down to-morrow and remain closed until a satisfactory scale is presented to us by the workmen."

A. M. Byers, who assisted Mr. McGinley to frame the tariff plank, said June 20:

"We are ready to resume work if the men will work under our scale."

An iron specialist in this city charges that Mr. Byer's mill, in the past six months, worked 140½ days double turn in the puddling department and his net profits in that time were $700 a day.

They indignantly protest against trades unions which attempt to keep wages up. They scour the slums of Europe for pauper labor. Except on rare instances they are quite unwilling to give labor any share of a boom in prices. But when there is a prospect of decline or an election scheme is to be furthered, here is the way they tie up "protected" labor:

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 30, 1888.

We, the undersigned committees appointed by and representing the Association of Manufacturers of Iron, Steel and Nails, and the National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers, do hereby agree that the following scales of prices, based upon the Western Iron Association's card of prices, shall govern the wages of the several departments as herein stated for one year, commencing July 1, 1888, and ending June 30, 1889. But, it is understood that in case of the passage of the proposed Mills Tariff bill, or any similar bill, a further conference may be called by the manufacturers to consider and agree upon any changes that may be found to be necessary in consequence of changes in the tariff laws.

Republican conventions have always insisted on the integrity of the ballot and the convention which nominated Senator Harrison declared:

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion * * * especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one *free* ballot in public elections and to have the ballot duly counted.

On Sept. 31, 1881, H. W. Oliver, in a published interview, said:

"We would like to pay our men good wages, but will not do so if the Democrats win in November."

He did not say "can not" pay good wages, but "will not" if the Democrats win,

This was posted up about the same time—

> Employees desiring to join an Oliver-Garfield Club are requested to call at the mill office for caps and capes. Oliver's Mill, 1880.

It reminds one of the Sheffield manufacturer who said to this man: "Vote as you please; I shall not tell you how I am going to vote. After it is over I am going to have a barrel of beer brought into my yard—(hear, hear)—but I shall not tap it unless Mr. Worker, the Tory candidate, gets in."

On July 23 National Chairman Matthew Stanley Quay stopped in Philadelphia to see Hamilton Disston and Col. Henry K. Boyer, Speaker of the State House of Representatives. Mr. Disston was with Col. Quay for an hour and a half, and the question of raising the needed funds for the campaign was discussed at length. Mr. Disston has been assigned the duty of raising the money for the national campaign in this city. Mr. Disston is the famous saw manufacturer who during the last Presidential election had this notice posted up on his works at Tacony:

> DISSTON SAW WORKS, TACONY, July 30, '84.
> ☞ Parties employed at these works will further the interests of the firm by voting the Republican ticket.

Ex-Chairman Jones's employees in the American Iron works of this city were given this to carry in a public parade in 1880:

> Tariff.
> Pay Day—$120,000.
> Democratic Free Trade.
> Pay Day—$000,000

This is not statutory intimidation, but how much "unswerving devotion to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor * * * to cast one free ballott in public elections" does it show?—*World.*

Scene at A Philadelphia Mill.

First Partner—James, Quay writes that we are expected to contribute $10,000 to the Republican campaign fund and Cooper wants $5000 more, for the State Committee. I have also a letter here from Rorke appealing for funds for the City Committee.

Second Partner—Great Scott, John! this is robbery. Every year we have to put our hands in our pockets and hand out thousands of dollars for Republican campaign funds. I'm getting tired of it. I wouldn't give a cent to either Quay, Cooper or Rorke.

F. P.—Tut! Tut! James, not so loud. Remember this is a tariff fight, and the tariff puts millions into our pockets. Remember that the tariff adds hundreds of thousands of dollars to our profits every year. We'll have to give liberally, James, or the politicians will go back on us.

S. P.—Well, John I suppose it must be as oou say. But how are we going to get back all the money we give to the Republican party?

F. P.—The usual way, James. After the election we'll make another cut in wages. Labor is cheap now, and thousands are out of work, and we can get plenty to work at our own terms.

S. P.—But. John, why not make the reduction now? With thousands of foreigners arriving daily it ought to be easy to get cheap labor at one half what we are paying now.

F. P.—Oh, no, James; it wouldn't do now. If the Republicans win we needn't care how much our old hands howl about a reduction, and if the Democrats win we can blame it on Cleveland's policy.

S. P.—Yes, we must cut wages, any how. We are not making more than 100 per cent. profit now, and there is no use paying men $8 and $10 a week when there are thousands of foreigners willing to work for $4 and $5. Beside, it doesn't do to let the working people get too independent. The higher wages they get the more they want.

F. P.—That's so, James. The lower the wages the more humble the workingman becomes. But with the country being flooded with cheap European labor and foreign compepition shut out by the tariff, we'll be able to get higher prices for our goods and get our work done cheaper than ever. But no matter who wins, our emlyoyes will have to pay us $1 for every cent we contribute to the Republican campaign fund. But Oh, my! Why will those wicked papers keep quoting your sworn testimony, before that accursed Tariff Commission? Isn't 1882 long enough ago to outlaw the truth you told then?—*Philadelphia Herald.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1888.

The President, Mrs. Cleveland, all the members of the Cabinet in the City together with most of the men of prominence at the Capital, attended the funeral services over the remains of General Sheridan Saturday morning. Cardinal Gibbons presided over the impressive ceremonies. The dead general was buried at Arlington cemetery amidst thousands of his former comrades. As a tribute of respect to his memory, Congress adjourned over from Friday until to-day and all the Government departments were closed on Saturday.

Official Vote Cast at Delegate Election, Held Saturday August 11, 1888.

Districts.	Pres. J. Buckalew, Con.	E. R. Ikeler.	C. G. Barkley.	Del. E. R. Ikeler.	Del. C. G. Barkley.	Representative. Wm. Krickbaum	B. F. Zarr.	E. M. Tewksbury	J. T. Fox.	C. M. Blaker.	Delegates. Wm. Krickbaum	B. F. Zarr.	E. M. Tewksbury	J. T. Fox.	C. M. Blaker.
Beaver	172	147	22	3	..	139	31	8	166	....	3	..	..	3	..
Benton	224	158	69	3	1	152	66	63	16,	3	3	1	1	3	..
Berwick E	117	27	90	..	2	76	41	78	27	2	1	1	2	..	..
Berwick W	67	25	43	1	1	51	11	37	25	1	2	..	1	1	..
Bloom E	324	174	148	2	2	239	73	103	193	13	3	1	1	3	..
Bloom W	185	109	80	2	1	116	70	89	80	12	2	1	2	1	..
Briarcreek	148	97	49	1	1	112	34	110	23	2	2	..	2	..	..
Catawissa	204	181	23	4	..	'75	23	192	11	1	4	..	4	..	..
Centralia	195	52	131	1	3	68	135	65	73	4	2	3	1	2	..
Centre	136	77	59	1	1	86	48	61	72	1	1	1	1	1	..
Conyngham N	135	39	97	..	2	69	72	87	39	1	1	1	2	..	..
Conyngham S	77	1	71	..	2	9	69	67	7	2	..	2	2	..	..
Fishingcreek	194	121	82	2	2	121	81	70	130	....	2	2	1	3	..
Franklin	65	47	17	2	..	29	32	40	23	2	1	1	1	1	..
Greenwood	196	144	50	2	1	86	45	35	145	62	1	1	..	3	1
Hemlock	1'5	63	51	1	1	103	10	40	70	1	2	..	1	1	..
Jackson	127	76	48	1	1	84	40	36	90	1	2	..	..	2	..
Locust	226	170	48	3	1	146	73	125	98	2	3	1	2	2	..
Madison	170	115	66	1	1	110	54	57	115	7	1	..	1	2	..
Main	114	99	16	2	..	83	31	17	100	2	2	..	..	2	..
Mifflin	167	109	57	2	1	113	46	17	152	2	2	1	..	3	..
Montour	83	60	25	2	..	52	29	29	52	....	1	1	1	1	..
Mt. Pleasant	85	66	19	2	..	68	15	23	60	2	2	..	..	2	..
Orange	118	45	69	1	1	68	32	32	84	1	2	..	..	2	..
Pine	128	96	33	2	..	83	40	48	75	2	1	1	1	1	..
Roaringcreek	59	55	9	2	..	49	11	26	29	2	2	..	1	1	..
Scott E	115	70	47	1	1	99	26	23	75	...	2	..	..	2	..
Scott W	72	60	11	2	..	56	13	16	54	1	2	..	..	2	..
Sugarloaf	161	121	39	3	..	124	33	47	108	2	3	..	1	2	..
Total	4179	2602	1569	49	26	2766	1185	1636	2325	131	55	19	29	46	1

Districts.	Sheriff. Alex. Kanouse.	John B. Casey.	Geo. W. Derr.	John Watters.	Del. Alex. Kanouse.	John B. Casey.	Geo. W. Derr.	John Watters.	Billmeyer, D. At.	Jury Com. Geo. W. Miller.	Robert McBride	John Klinger.	M. E. Cox.	Del. Geo. W. Miller.	Robt. McBride.	John Klinger.	M. E. Cox.
Beaver	27	.7	98	1	..	1	2	..	168	38	5	90	37	1	..	2	..
Benton	150	35	36	3	4	..	..	..	211	42	19	139	12	2	..	3	..
Berwick E	27	48	19	22	1	1	..	..	116	99	8	2	7	2	..	..	..
Berwick W	2	54	8	4	..	2	..	..	60	63	5	1	4	1	..	..	..
Bloom E	81	214	16	8	1	3	..	..	324	73	95	38	115	1	1	..	2
Bloom W	64	79	41	2	1	1	1	..	108	36	42	36	74	..	1	..	2
Briarcreek	59	65	22	1	1	1	..	..	145	100	11	14	19	2	..	..	..
Catawissa	44	96	50	7	1	2	1	..	199	93	28	21	46	3	..	..	1
Centralia	1	190	....	2	..	4	..	..	178	12	146	2	4	..	4	..	..
Centre	70	36	6	23	1	1	..	..	120	70	12	8	42	1	..	..	1
Conyngham N	17	121	....	....	..	2	..	..	149	17	111	....	2	..	2	..	..
Conyngham S	3	72	1	1	.	2	..	..	77	1	54	....	6	..	2	..	..
Fishingcreek	120	24	....	56	3	..	1	..	182	167	10	21	4	4	..	..	..
Franklin	20	22	22	....	..	1	1	..	62	20	....	7	37	1	..	..	1
Greenwood	76	11	99	1	1	..	2	..	162	18	14	35	119	..	..	..	3
Hemlock	44	54	18	2	1	1	..	..	103	30	42	2	41	..	1	..	1
Jackson	71	8	49	....	1	..	1	..	127	10	14	97	3	..	..	2	..
Locust	86	101	13	26	2	2	..	..	217	39	17	136	26	1	..	3	..
Madison	61	76	38	1	1	1	..	..	160	31	18	13	109	..	..	..	2
Main	42	28	38	9	1	..	1	..	116	36	20	50	9	1	..	1	..
Mifflin	44	66	19	37	1	1	..	1	166	94	13	26	34	2	..	..	1
Montour	27	51	5	....	1	1	..	..	88	7	23	....	53	..	..	..	2
Mt. Pleasant	17	37	30	....	..	1	1	..	83	19	36	7	21	..	1	..	1
Orange	79	13	14	10	2	..	..	..	114	37	49	20	6	1	1	..	..
Pine	67	37	24	....	1	1	..	..	128	23	14	81	6	..	..	2	..
Roaringcreek	13	19	22	....	..	1	1	..	54	45	9	2	1	2	..	..	..
Scott E	15	18	4	80	..	..	..	2	117	18	25	10	64	2	..	..	..
Scott W	24	25	20	3	1	1	..	..	72	57	4	5	6	..	..	..	2
Sugarloaf	83	27	46	4	2	..	1	..	161	6	3	146	1	..	..	3	..
Total	1434	1674	814	227	28	31	13	3	3962	1306	842	1009	908	27	13	16	19

Now that Mr. Blaine has arrived, it is to be hoped that the republicans of the Senate will hurry up with their tariff bill.

The democratic Senators will not filibuster to prevent the republicans from defeating the fisheries treaty. If the republicans are willing to go to the country as having rejected a just settlement of this question, it is their own lookout.

Senator Morgan, in answer to a bombastic statement made by Mr. Blair, in relation to the fisheries treaty and Canadain matters, defined the position of the democratic party on this question very clearly. He said he did not want war. He knew what war meant. He had seen enough of it, and knew that if war came between England and the United States, it would mean the killing of a great many people. The democratic party, with the backbone of Andrew Jackson, would not make any foolish quarrel, but if war came, would stand by the country, right or wrong. The republicans might mean a joke, might mean some traffic, some swapping of knives, or chaffering about a contact, but the democratic party meant business. The Senator, at the conclusion of his remarks, reffered sarcastically to the bomb proof war records of some of the loud mouthed republican Senators. He also reminded the Republicans of the fact that Mr. Cleveland had defeated them every time he had ever come in contact with them, and that he would do so again this year.

The President has found it necessary to veto fourteen more unworthy private pension bills

Senator Call spoke in favor of the fisheries treaty to-day. Last week Sherman and Evarts spoke against it, the latter taking part of two days to make a very prosy talk to an almost empty Senate Chamber, winding up by giving notice that he would speak again before the vote was taken.

Senator Call has introduced a bill to appropriate $200,000 to pay for property destroyed in suppressing the yellow fever in Florida. It will be passed promptly, for the latest news from Cloriuda has created a genuine scare.

The Senate has, without a division, passed a bill introduced by Mr. Spooner to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph. The act is to take effect Nov. 1st, 1888. It places the telegraph business under the control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

It has been authoritatively stated from the White House, that the rumors in regard to the President's asking for the resignation of Commissioner af Pensions Black, are entirely without foundation. The relations between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Black are perfectly harmonious.

The House committee on the merchant marine and fisheries, will to-morrow begin the investigation of the Alaska Seal fisheries, authorized by the recent resolution of the House. There is a mine of republican crookedness in this matter, and it is believed that the committee will succeed in exposing it.

Owing to the large excess over the estimates of new railroad mail service put on by the Postoffice department, the Postmaster-General has been compelled to ask for a dificiency appropriation of $250,000 for that branch of the service.

The National Convention of the American party will meet here to-morrow. About 500 delegates are expected. They will nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

All the talk about disagreements between Mr. Cleveland and the national committee is nonsense. Mr. Cleveland is entirely satisfied with the conduct of the campaign, as far as it has gone.

Owing to some objectionable features in the river and harbor bill, Mr. Cleveland declined to sign it, but the importance of the most of the appropriations was so great that he did not care to veto it, so it has been allowed to become a law without his signature.

Let Him Travel at Home.

Mr. BLAINE wishes that every American voter could see what he has seen and hear what he has heard abroad of the condition of Labor.

It is not necessary to go abroad to see poverty, degradation and misery. Mr. Blaine should travel at home, off the routes of the palace cars and tally-ho coaches.

Let him inspect the Italian quarters in this city and the other rendezvous of the duty-free labor imported by the protected manufacturers and contractors to "kill strikes" and force down wages.

Let him go to the coal-mines of Pennsylvania and see how "American labor" lives there on 90 cents a day.

Let him visit the iron works of his friend Carnegie and get the opinion of the operatives there as to the policy that forces a 10 per cent. reduction in wages to make a saving that should pay for Croesus's coaching trip through rural England.

Let Mr. Blaine get himself out of contact with the men who, League President Foster says, "make large fortunes every year," and who are "getting practically the sole benefit of the tariff laws," and see how the workingmen thrive, before he dilates on the "pauper labor" of Europe.—*World.*

Mr. Cleveland's Letter.

IT WILL PROBABLY AWAIT THE SENATE'S REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The President has not yet begun writting his letter of acceptance and, as matters now stand, it will not be issued until after the Senate has before it the Republican Tariff bill. The President regards this measure as justly stating the Republican party's attitude in the issue rather than what is said in the Chicago platform.

It is the general opinion of the Democratic leaders here, indeed, that the Republican majority of Finance Committee will be compelled to "surrender some part of the protective system," and thus will belie the promise of the national platform. The committee is making manful efforts to whip the recalcitrant Senators into line and to secure unanimous Republican support for a bill in apparent harmony with the platform, but at least two of the Western men bers are as yet obstinate on the proposed heavy cut upon the sugar tax, and there are perhaps three or four equally obstinate on the proposed reduction of the whiskey tax.

The President will probably, therefore, wait until the party has thus definitely made the issue. The Senate bill is promised within the next ten days, and the letter of acceptance will follow very promtly thereafter. Mr. Cleveland's letter in 1884 was given to the public on Aug., 24, and this letter would thus go to the country at about the same date. The President seems not at all disturbed by the opposition hints and asperations regarding it, but if the Senate majority should find such great difficulty in perfecting its bill that the measure cannot be expected before well into September, it is probable that he will not await its appearance, and will give to the canvass as forceful, and, perhaps, as important an impetus as his message last winter gave to the general course of tariff reform.

It may be added that, while he has not yet begun writing his letter, he has given its subject matter abundant thought; and, after the Senate Tariff bill is in, or when he thinks the proper time has arrived, that it will quickly be put to paper and sent to the press. It is the President's habit to write with his own hand, not only at his state papers, but even his official and private correspondence. It is said upon authority that he has not used a stenographer since coming to Washington. He composes his message or other important document in his mind, and makes surprisingly few alternations from the first draft in the completed paper.

The manuscript of his first letter of acceptance, which is now in possession of Dr. Samuel Ward, of Albany, has not above two or three changes to the page. It will be remembered that it was written in the North Woods, while he and Dr. Ward were fishing in the neighborhood of Saranac Lake. The first draft was prepared one evening after their return from a hard day's work, and the copy sent to the committee was made on the following day.

Those who have conversed with the President on the subject of this second letter say that it will likely be of a nature to profoundly interest the party and the country, both from the originality and the straightforward fashion of the views expressed.

What Free Wool Would Mean.

Edwin G. Sanford, of the firm of Glover Sanford & Sons, Bridgeport, Conn., the largest wool hat manufacturers in that part of the State, spoke before the Democratic association Friday evening in favor of free wool. The firm he represents has a capital of over one million dollars and its employes have never struck. Free wool and dye stuffs meant, he said, cheaper hats, steadier and more remunerative employment for operatives, and a foreign as well as a home market for manufacturers. His company paid weekly $3,000 to the Government, which the latter did not need. Before the war they made a profit of $1 a dozen on hats, whereas now the profit did not average 1 cent per hat. With free wool the Manufacturer could undersell every foreign competitor and at the same time do better by his employees.

Fell Nine Hundred Feet.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 12.—John M. Thomas, while lining the air-way at the head of shaft No. 1, of the Susquehanna coal company yesterday, stepped from the platform upon which he was standing and fell headlong down the shaft, a distance of over 900 feet, to the bottom, striking a mass of rock near what is known as the "sump." In the fall through the shaft, which is lined with planks and rough boards, the body was completely stripped of all its clothing, save here and there a band about the ankle or wrist, and one shoe still clinging to the foot. Every bone in his body was broken and the flesh was rendered as soft as jelly. Thomas was to have been married to-day.

"Lights out—Good Night!"

General Sheridan, the tireless trooper of the Army of the Potomac, has again overtaken Lee in the eternal bivouac of the dead, and his dust reposes under the very shadow of Arlington mansion, once the beautiful and hospitable home of the Confederate chieftain. On Saturday all that is mortal of the hero of Winchester was given to the dreamless sleep, and the last bugle-sound in honor of Sheridan as commander broke the stillness of the grave on Arlington heights, sounding —"Lights out; good night."

The same bugle-call has sounded for Grant at Riverside Park on the Hudson; for McClellan at Riverview Cemetery on the Delaware; for Hancock at Montgomery Cemetery on the Schuylkill; for Burnside at Swan Point, Rhode Island; for Hooker at Spring Grove on the Ohio; for Thomas at Oakwood Cemetery at Troy; for McDowell at the National Cemetery on the waters of the Golden Gate, and for Reynolds at the Lancaster Cemetery. All sleep in monumentless tombs, although immortal in song and story.

Nor do they sleep alone. With them in the eternal rest are victor and vanquished. Grant and Lee; Thomas and Hood; Hancock and Pickett, and hundreds of others who led opposing commands to victory or defeat, now slumber in the peace that is never broken. After all the thrill and flame of battle, the story ends in the last bugle-call—"Lights out; good night."—*Times.*

Hi. Eckroth Arrested.

A COLUMBIA COUNTIAN IN TROUBLE—A CASE OF MISUNDERSTANDING.

There languishes in the county jail for want of bail, a man by the name of Hiram Eckroth, of Mifflinville, Pa., well-known throughout both Columbia and Luzerne counties as an active business man, but who lately has, unfortunately, been the victim of ill-luck, or his own folly. Eckroth a few years back was known as a very prosperous young man, and probably envied by many of his acquaintances for his successful career, but misfortune cast her mantle upon him later on and he had the experience that "trouble never comes single handed." His first series of tribulations came in the form of very heavy costs placed upon him by a jury in the courts of Columbia county when the verdict of "not guilty but pay the costs," which, by the way, was from $1,000 to $1,200. Whether this verdict was a just one seemed to be a question to many, but while other men under such circumstances would have given up the struggle to success in despair, Eckroth struggled on with the best prospects before him until quite recently. Certain rumors Eckroth says were unfounded; but nevertheless, they were probably the turning tide of his life, for they had the effect of creating a ruption in his family ties, and he became an alien to them perhaps forever.

These facts we merely mention to show under what difficulties he had been laboring and now to come to his present difficulties we will state it as his side of the story:

Last October Eckroth hired a man from Shickshinny by the name of C. R. Roberts, who had been lumbering. The latter, previous to his hiring with Eckroth, had sent a car load of lumber to Philadelphia parties who rejected it as culls; Eckroth then essayed to go down and sell this lumber, which he did, realizing $101 and the freight while the Philadelphia parties would not even pay the freight to have it. In the meantime Roberts sold something like $150 worth of Eckroth's lumber, and when the latter returned he proposed retaining the amount he obtained in Philadelphia to offset what Roberts had realized, but Roberts did not propose to settle that way, and said he wanted the funds Eckroth retained for his expenses, &c., and when the latter refused to comply with the request, he was arrested for embezzlement as bailee, when Eckroth made a counter-charge and the cases went before the Grand Jury and both ignored, as they termed it dog eat dog case. But this did not settle the strife for Eckroth was again arrested on the same charge and Sid Wilson, of this city, went his bail. It was the understanding, Eckroth says, that his trial would not come up until the September session of court, as he was told by Alderman Donohue. Matters assumed a serious shape however, when the case came up at the June session when by the non-appearance of Eckroth for trial he forfeited his bail.

Wilson, thinking it was a game of the former to beat him, promptly had Detectives Bull and Holland engaged to ferret out the supposed fugitive from justice.

Meanwhile the defendant was enjoying a trip to the West, and on his return stopped at Williamsport, Danville and Bloomsburg, and at the latter place was taken into custody by Holland, whom he says gave him no time to look for bail, but unceremoniously hustled him off to the city jail. He denies it as his intention to skip his bail, and hopes to be enjoying his freedom by to-morrow.

Eckroth's case, if he is innocent, is a sad and deplorable one, and his friends will feel sorry.—*Wilkesbarre News Dealer.*

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Council Proceedings.

August 9th, 1888.

Regular meeting. All present. L. E. Waller Esq. appeared and requested that the fence along the north side of Sixth street as extended, be completed according to the terms of the release of the right of way from D. J. Waller Sr.

C. W. Miller appeared and requested the council to accept the covering of Fifth street with limestone spawls by him and cancel the claim council has against the Steam and Electric Light Company, according to proposition already accepted by council. No action was taken.

Mr. Miller also laid before council the following written proposition: To the President and Members of the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I will furnish and distribute on the streets in the town of Bloomsburg not more than five squares north of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., track, two thousand tons of lime stone spawls at sixty cents per ton, the spawl to be as clean and clear from soil as the average spawl distributed on the public road extending through Scott township, and known as the river road; the minimum quantity to be delivered to be one hundred tons per week, with the privilege of furnishing same as much faster as I may be able to procure the material. To be distributed under the direction and supervision of the street commissioner, town engineer or such committee as the council may designate. Payments to be made monthly according to estimate of amount furnished, endorsed by the street commissioner or town engineer. Yours very respectfully. C. W. MILLER.

On motion the proposition was accepted and it was ordered that the work be begun by placing spawls along the middle of Second street from the B. & S. R. R. to the top of the hill, and then place them on Market street in accordance with a petition before presented.

A resolution was passed on the grading of Sixth street.

Petition for sewer extension on Second street from Market street west was on motion read and ordered filed and the prayer of petitioners granted.

Moved and seconded that the property owners on 3rd and Iron streets be permitted to raise their side walks four inches. Agreed to.

A petition from the property owners on 1st street, east of Iron, praying for the placing of a fire plug on 1st street was on motion received and ordered filed, and the request of petitioners granted.

Building permits were granted to Wm. Kreamer and I. W. Hartman.

The report of commissioners of highways and bills and accounts were then read, approved and secretary directed to issue orders for the same. Total $811.70.

On motion council adjourned.

The Law on Poisoning Dogs.

Pennsylvania has a good State law of interest to those persons who think it fun to poison people's dogs cats or fowls. It reads as follows: "A person who unjustly administers any poison or noxious drug or substance to an animal, or unjustifiably exposes any such drugs or substance with intent that the same shall be taken by an animal, whether such animal be the property of himself or another, is guilty of misdemeanor." A misdemeanor is punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

A Boy in a Mule's Body.

One of the most extraordinary accidents ever reported in the coal fields took place Thursday of last week in the Hollenbach mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, of Wilkesbarre. Thomas Richards, a driver boy, aged 14, was standing with his mule in a gangway near the foot of the slope when a trip of three loaded cars that were being hoisted up the slope broke loose and came rushing down. The boy and the mule were struck. The boy was driven head-first into the body of the mule and was buried almost to his hips. It was impossible to extract him except by cutting the mule open. The animal was dead when found.

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The undersigned executor of the estate of Daniel Force will sell on the premises on

SATURDAY, AUG. 25th. 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate situate, in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Northwardly by lands of Martin Albertson and Josiah Coleman, eastwardly by land of William Hulme and Hiram Karns, southwardly by lands of Thomas J. Coleman and westwardly by lands of Dr. John Chapin, containing about 76 acres of land, more or less, whereon is erected a two story plank house, bank barn and out-building, wagon shed &c. Good fruit on the premises, never failing spring at the door and land in good state of cultivation. The property is within 1½ miles of Stillwater station of the B. & S. R. R.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

ISAAC A. DEWITT, Executor,

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Pa., the undersigned trustee will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1888.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of a lot of ground owned by John Hooper, on the northwest side of First street of Bloomsburg, and running thence along said street southwestwardly sixty feet to the corner of an alley; thence along said alley northwestwardly one hundred and sixty feet to other land of the said Dr. John Ramsay, thence by the same northeastwardly sixty feet to John Hooper's lot aforesaid, and thence along the same southeastwardly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning, containing thirty-five and one-fourth perches strict measure, be the same more or less being known as the Welsh Baptist church property.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid when the deed shall be executed for the property; the three-fourths in one year with interest from date of deed, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN P. JONES, Trustee.

Aug. 10-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Hoffman.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator, will meet at the office of C. E. Geyer Esq., at Catawissa, Tuesday September 4th, at 9 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and prove their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER, Auditor.

Aug. 3 '88

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Jonas Doty, deceased.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS.

To J. O. Doty, Ira Doty, David Doty, Israel Doty, Luther B. Doty and Martha A. Minier, all of Columbia county; George Doty of Luzerne Co., Pa., and Sarah Elizabeth Rozelle of Ellsworth, Ellsworth Co., Kansas.

Whereas, at an Orphan's Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the county of Columbia, the fourteenth day of May A. D. 1888 before the Honorable William Elwell President, and his associates, Justices of the said court, the petition of J. O. Doty and Ira Doty, sons of Jonas Doty late of the township of Fishingcreek, Columbia county, Penna. decd. was presented, setting forth that a petition was presented to this court on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1887, setting forth that the said Jonas Doty died on or about August 28th, 1887, intestate, and that he died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in certain real estate, which is described in the said petition, and further that the petitioners omitted in the said petition the following described real estate.

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, and county aforesaid, containg one hundred acres more or less, being the western end of the upper Nathan Beach tract in which said decedent held an undivided one half interest reserving to his grantor and his own use all the iron ore and minerals of every description, excepting stone coal, as also the right of way and necessary privileges of access to and digging for and working all the iron ore and minerals of every description excepting stone coal as aforesaid at all times and in all places on the said tract. No partition of the foregoing tract having been had.

Take notice that in pursuance of the foregoing writ an inquest will be held upon the said premises on Saturday August 4th 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. to make partition of the land to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said decedent, or to value and appraise the same, as the case may be, under the laws of this commonwealth, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 12, 1888.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT, GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio,

STATE.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, J. B. McCOLLUM, of Susquehanna County.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Subject to decision of Congressional Conference.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 26th JUDICIAL DISTRICT, E. R. IKELER, Subject to decision of Judicial Conference.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, FRANK P. BILLMEYER ESQ. Of Bloomsburg.

FOR SHERIFF, JOHN B. CASEY of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JAMES T. FOX, WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, GEORGE W. MILLER.

FOR CORONER, DAVID WELSCH.



DR. THEEL 538 North Fourth Street, below Green, Philadelphia, Pa. With 25 years (genuine) practical experience, guarantees to cure you more quickly, safely and permanently than any advertising physician, no matter who he may be from what College he graduated, or what he may claim to do. Dr. Theel offers $5000 to any advertising physician (so-called specialists), who can excel him in the correct diagnosing and successful treatment of all Curable SPECIAL DISEASES AND BLOOD POISON, OBSTINATE ULCERS, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, SWELLINGS, INFLAMMATION. Lost Vitality Early Decay, Physical and Mental Prostration, Meloncholia, Bladder and Kidney Diseases. (Acute cases 4—10 days). Relief at once. MY METOHD combining the Allopathic, Homœopathic Eclectic & Botanic systems of medicine, the only one known that cures permanently the worst cases. Largest Hospital and Private Practical Experience with every remedy and means known to science for quickest recovery and permanent cure. The most dangerous cases solicited. Young, middle-aged and old men write or call for book Truth, exposing frauds, their schemes to victimise sufferers. Thousands are disappointed by quacks, their exaggerating and lying advertisements as well as those claiming 25 to 50 years experience which they do not possess. Best skill in the beginning will save money, suffering and delay. Hours, 9-3, 6-9. Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 10. Sundays, till 1.

August 17 '88 1y.

50 FIFTY DOLLARS for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE 1709 Chestnut St., Philada. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 4 mos. The BEST Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. *Write for Circulars.*

d4t a17



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

a17 4t

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
Sseaking without notes.
Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Piracy condemned by Supreme Court.
Great inducements to correspondence classes.

Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, and others, sent post free by

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

a17 d4t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of George W. Bell of Sugarloaf township.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

MILES W. MOSS, Admr.

or to JOHN G. FREEZE, Attorney. Central, Pa. aug 10-6t.

ELMIRA School of Commerce AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

Our patrons enter our elegant new building which will be completed this fall. Our prosperity arises from the thorough practical training in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, and all other branches of BUSINESS EDUCATION, at the School of Commerce (Allen Business College) Elmira, N. Y., N. A. MILLER, Pres.

a17 d4t

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separting the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. *Grand outfit free.* Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1y dec 8

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of Allen Mann late of Beaver township deceased.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

ELIZABETH MANN, } Executors.
JACOB BAKER, }
Mountain Grove P. O., Luz. Co., Pa.

Littles atty. july 6

TAX NOTICE.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Town of Bloomsburg, hereby gives notice that, for thirty days from date, he will be prepared to receive the TOWN TAXES, assessed and ascertained for the year 1888, at his office in said town in the store of J. D. Wilson, Shives' Block, Main street, which taxes all tax-payers are hereby required to pay. Any taxes unpaid after SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1888, shall be paid with five per cent upon the amount added thereto.

J. S. WILSON, Town Treasurer.

July 19, 1888.

MARKET REPORTS. BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel	95	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	60	70
Oats " "	38	50
Flour " bbl	4.50 to	560
Butter	16	18
Eggs	18	20
Potatoes	50	75
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side	07	10
Shoulder	09	12
Chickens	10	12
Geese		
Lard per lb	10	12
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	1 00	1 50
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2, 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. ☞GET THE GENUINE FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

aug 10-7-4t.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

☞Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD
Taking effect WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1888.

	SOUTH.		NORTH.	
STATIONS.	Arrive. P. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Leave. A. M.	Leave. P. M.
Bloomsburg	2 16	8 00	9 00	6 40
Main Street	2 06	7 50	9 11	6 51
Irondale	2 04	7 48	9 13	6 54
Paper Mill	1 52	7 39	9 25	7 04
Lightstreet	1 47	7 35	9 30	7 08
Orangeville	1 38	7 25	9 50	7 20
Forks	1 14	7 13	10 01	7 34
Tubbs	1 08	7 08	10 07	7 38
Stillwater	1 01	7 02	10 15	7 44
Benton	12 50	6 54	10 30	7 52
"	A12 10		L11 00	
Edsons	12 05	6 49	11 05	7 56
Coles Creek	12 00	6 45	11 10	8 00
Sugarloaf	11 55	6 40	11 15	8 05
Laubachs	11 50	6 37	11 20	8 09
Central	11 40	6 30	11 30	8 16
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

—o—

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:01 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:46 a. m.
4.26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

SEPTEMBER 8th.—John P. Jones, trustee, will sell valuable real estate known as the Welsh Baptist church property situate in the town of Bloomsburg, at 2 p. m. See advertisement in another column.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

WANTED.—100 bark peelers. Apply to Thos. Wheeler, at Wilson Cole's above Central, Columbia county, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A sorrel horse, seven years of age, a fine family horse, can be driven single or double, weighs about 1100 pounds.
CHARLES ASH,
aug. 17-2t. Stillwater.

M'Killip Bros. have completely refitted their studio with the best and most approved instruments for portraiture, from locket size up to life size, and instruments especially adapted to photographing out door groups and residences, together with the latest scenic effects and accessories. Babies' pictures par excellence for which has been added a special extra rapid Voigtlaender Euryscope. Copying, enlarging and photographic reproductions of drawings, patent models and machinery intelligently executed. Animals photographed by the flash light process. Life size crayon portraits in gold frame only $10.

Personal.

Miss Sarah Moody of Sunbury visited at S. F. Peacock's a few days this week.

Miss Lizzie Eshleman, of Mahanoy City, is visiting her sister Mrs. S. F. Peacock.

Miss Mabel Funston, of Williamsport, is visiting at Mr. Jacob Dieffenbach's.

W. E. Renshawe of Plymouth, attended the dance at Oak Grove Monday night.

The Misses Darrah of New York are visiting at Mr. E. R. Drinker's.

Miss Buck of Ashland is visiting Miss Carrie Jameson at the Exchange.

Mrs. H. H. Grotz and sons are visiting in New York City.

Miss Mary L. Hastings is visiting at Rev. Stuart Mitchell's.

D. L Brown is spending a few days at Eaglesmere.

Miss McHenry of Stillwater is the guest of Miss Katie Gardner.

Miss Craig of Bethlehem is visiting at Dr. McKelvy's.

Miss McBride of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Monroe at Rupert.

The Misses Stevens, of Towanda, have been visiting Miss Mame Eyer.

Miss Rothrock, of Williamsport, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Freas.

Mr. Chas. Bertsch, of Mauch Chunk, is visiting his brother, G. W. Bertsch.

Mr. Joseph Sharpless and wife started Tuesday on a trip to the west where they will visit relatives.

Misses Annie and Lou Jameson have been away from home for several weeks on a summer's jaunt.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew came up from Washington to attend the county convention on Tuesday.

W. S. Rishton is spending a week at Eaglesmere, Sullivan county's beautiful summer resort.

Henry Kuhn and wife, of Easton, and Misses Lottie and Bessie Kuhn, of Bloomsburg, are visiting their relatives, the family of John Pursel, of this place.—*Hughesville Mail.*

C. W. Funston, president of the Bonita Tennis Club, of this place, went to Lewisburg on Monday to see about entering the home club in the Interstate Tennis Association which is now being organized.

Lieut. B. F. Spotts, of Bloomsburg, transacted business in this place on Monday last. In the afternoon he went out to company F's range and succeeded in scoring 42 points, thereby winning a silver or sharpshooter's bar.—*Montour American.*

Dog days will end Sunday, August 26.

A new stone crossing is being laid on the lower side of Third street at Market.

Great clearing sale of shoes at F. D. Dentler's.

For a good job of horse shoeing go to W. J. Smith's at Stillwater.

Eshleman & Wolf have received the contract for plumbing at the silk mill.

A picnic party from Catawissa spent Saturday at Oak Grove.

A Scranton picnic party, accompanied by a band, was at Oak Grove Tuesday.

The Trinity Lutheran Sunday school, of Danville, picniced at Oak Grove Wednesday.

The Methodist church at Buckhorn will have a superb festival, Saturday evening, August 18. Everybody is invited.

It is time that some steps are taken towards the organization of democratic clubs throughout the county.

The rain of Sunday night was the heaviest fall of the season. Fields and roads were badly washed in many places.

Solid gold emblem pins at C. E. Savage's Patriotic Sons of America, Knights of the Golden Eagle and American Mechanic.

A picnic excursion consisting of the employes of the Orangeville and Catawissa shoe factories went over the B. & S. to Central last Saturday.

George Yost, the engineer at the Woolen Mills, cut his wrist nearly to the bone, while chopping wood last Saturday. Dr. McKelvy dressed the wound and he is getting along well.

Now that the local political contest is over, every man should put his shoulder to the wheel and work for the success of Cleveland, Thurman and Tariff reform at the fall election.

The Montour County Agricultural Society's fair will be held September 12, 13, 14 and 15, nearly a month earlier than last year. It is expected to surpass previous events.

The Interstate Picnic Exhibition will open at Williams' Grove, Pa., Monday, August 27, and continue through the entire week. It promises to be more largely attended than ever before.

The Young Peoples Social Club will give an entertainment, consisting of tableaux, &c., at the house of Mr. Runyon on Market street Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Admission 15c. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

All the "Chatauqua Books" for 1888 and 1889, can be found at the Public Library of the W. C. T. U rooms among their new books which are catalogued and numbered and ready for the reading public at the very reasonable price of one cent per day.

The Reformed church of this place, which has been closed for several Sundays, owing to the absence of the pastor, will be open next Sunday, and regular divine services will be resumed as the pastor is expected home this week.

We are authorized to say that the circular distributed last week containing old letters of John B. Casey was not issued by him, and that he knew nothing about it until one of them came in his hands late in the week.

On Thursday morning Dr. Brown and Mr. Shuman his office student performed a successful operation for cateract upon Mrs. Robbins who is David Armstrong's mother-in-law. She is 80 years old and was blind five years.

Ayer's Ague Cure is an antidote for malaria and all malarial diseases, whether generated by swamp or sewer. Neither quinine, arsenic, nor any other injurious drug enters into the composition of this remedy. Warranted to cure fever and ague.

The drawing for the 54 inch "Victor" bicycle which Frank Aurandt proposes to chance off will take place at the Central Hotel, Saturday, September 8th, and will be conducted by six referees. Tickets are one dollar, and may be obtained by addressing Frank Aurandt, Central Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

It is perhaps not generally known, but nevertheless it is a fact, that the law forbids any pensioners bargaining, promising or selling his quarterly pension before it becomes due; and on the other hand, all persons are forbidden to accept the same in manner, as security or otherwise. The fine is fixed at $100 for any violation of the act, and is equal upon the soldier and dealer.

Lightning struck in several places about town during the heavy thunderstorm last Sunday morning but, fortunately, not a great deal of damage was done. The house of Mr. J. J. Hagenbuch on Normal Hill was struck, doing some little damage to the roof, and a tree near Buckalew's livery was splintered by a bolt. It was a very severe storm and it is extremely fortunate that nothing more serious occurred.

Barber & Smith of Stillwater will receive this week a number of road carts, both narrow track and wide track. These vehicles have become very popular all through the country, and they are both light, durable and cheap. Any one desiring a wagon o this kind will do well to call on Barber & Smith early and secure a choice out of the lot. All kinds of repairing and smithing is done by this firm, and farm wagons are always on hand.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Aug. 14, 1888.

Mr. Thomas Ash, Mr. W. P. Arndt, Annie Baton, W. Brooking, Mr. Clark Brooke, Mr. Wm. Clewell, Mrs. Delia Creveling, J. T. Hartman, Miss Fannie Hoyt, Mr. Louis A. Mickey, Mr. A. W. Speer, John Staufer, Miss C. M. Turrell.

CARDS.

H. Baksanky.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

At the annual meeting of the Mountain Grove Camp Meeting Association on Tuesday, Aug. 7th, the following officers were elected:

President—Z. T. Fowler. Vice Pres.—W. M. Gearhart. Secretary—Cyrus Straw.

The following gentlemen were elected managers:

M. W. Jackson, Berwick; Stephen Turnbach, Rock Glen; Z. T, Fowler; Willow Springs; L. T. Sharpless, Bloomsburg; C. C. Sharpless, Catawissa; John Martyn, Beaver Meadows; M. I Low, Lime Ridge; H. E. Sutherland, Hazleton; Cyrus Straw, Wilkesbarre; W. M. Gearhart and John R. Rote, Danville.

The State Normal School of this district at Bloomsburg will examine candidates for the Senior class, August 14, 1888. The Fall term will begin August 28, Tuesday.

Attention is especially invited to the reduction in rates. Tuition in the Normal course is almost free and the expense of boarding is very small.

A specialist in the Natural Sciences, Prof. H. E. Chapin, will succeed Prof. Ferree. All our Seniors and Juniors were approved by the State Examiners, although they were the largest number ever presented by us, aggregating over one hundred.

Full professional standing is conferred by the diploma. Many students are prepared for college. For catalogue address,

REV. D. J. WALLER JR.,
Principal.

Baseball at Athletic Park Friday afternoon. Bloomsburg vs. Berwick. Game called at 3 o'clock, usual prices of admission.

The Chautauqua picnic will be held at Oak Grove Thursday, August 30, 1888. All trains on the D. L. & W. road will stop at the grove. The committee is anxious that all Chautauquans and their friends attend.

The Bloomsburg Car Company and Harman & Hassert's foundry employees will take a picnic excursion to Central on Saturday, which it is said will be the largest this season. They will take along with them two bands and an orchestra to furnish music for dancing. The fare for the round trip is only 35 cents.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

A short time ago, Cincinnati assumed to be called the Paris of America, and from some points of view it was not worth while to dispute the matter. This claim, however, is no longer to be tamely admitted. In an article on "Two Montana Cities," in *Harper's Magazine* for September, Edwards Roberts informs us that Helena is commonly considered the Paris of the West. Then he tells all about the place, and finally brings Butte before mind's eye. Now, Butte certainly cannot be a pretty town, although its inhabitants are getting rich as fast as they can, and it is well worth reading about. The article contains some good biographical anecdotes (especially the one about Thomas Cruse), as well as much valuable statistical information; and it has numerous first-class illustrations which emphasize the impressions conveyed by the letter-press. Mr. Roberts evidently knows all there is worth knowing about these Western cities.

Disastrous Fire.

A fire broke out at Montgomery Station, Friday evening, about 6 o'clock, by which the planing mill of Henderson, Hull & Co., the store of Henderson and Son, and Philadelphia and Erie railroad station, together with their contents, were totally consumed. The large hotel of Aaron Koons was considerably damaged. The fire originated in the planing mill and it is supposed was caused by sparks from passing locomotives. A dispatch was sent to Milton for assistance and the fire company from that place responded with the steamer and were taken up by a special train over the Reading road, but arrived too late to render much assistance. Trains were delayed for over an hour on the P. & E. railroad. The losses foot up about $50,000, while the insurance will not aggregate more than one half the amount of loss.

Mr. Henderson, junior member of the firm of Henderson & Son, is a son-in-law of Mr. E. C. Wells. He also owned an interest in the planing mill.

Fleeced by Bunco Men.

A CUMBERLAND COUNTY FARMER LOSES $2000 IN A GAME OF CARDS.

S. M. Rackett, a wealthy farmer of Cumberland county, living about ten miles from Carlisle, has been made the victim of bunco men, who succeeded in fleecing him out of $2,000. Recently two strangers called on Mr. Rackett for the purpose of purchasing his farm. The price asked was $10,000. The strangers left promising to return the following day to see the ground and crops. The next day they called and Mr Racket conducted them over his farm. A third stranger put in an appearance and showed them large sums of money and three playing cards. One of the farm purchasing men took a hand and won $2000.

Mr. Rackett was prevailed upon to play and soon won $2000. The luck seemed to change then and Mr. Rackett was loser to the amount of $2000. The strangers then left promising to return the next day and make their purchase of the farm. The first two claimed to be merchants from Baltimore. This is the second victim inside of a week.

The Nanticoke Relief Fund.

NEARLY $10,000 PAID TO THE FAMILIES OF THE MINE DISASTER OF 1885.

On December 18, 1885, twenty-six men and boys were entombed in slope No. 1, of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke. Contributions poured in to supply the needs of the destitute families. A relief fund was formed, with J. C. Brader treasurer. He has just presented his report, which has been certified to by the Board of Directors. The total receipts were $17,785.29 and disbursements $9,935.81, leaving a balance May 1, 1888, of $7,839.48.

Three of the beneficiaries have been removed by death, one of the orphans has passed the age limit, one of the widows has annulled her claim by marriage. The board during the two years has had in all forty-eight beneficiaries. Classed as follows—widows, dependent fathers and mothers, twenty-eight, including six in Europe; children, twenty, including five in Europe. The directors have from time to time invested the fund. At present there are $7,900 bearing interest. The fund was designed to last four years. At the present time the prospects are that the appointments will continue for at least two years yet.

Moonlight Hop.

There was a most enjoyable party at Oak Grove on Monday night, which was attended by about one hundred persons. Music was furnished by Marsell's Italian orchestra of Wilkesbarre, consisting of two violins and harp. Refreshments were nicely served by J. F. Caldwell. The night was delightfully cool, so that dancing was by no means oppressive. The party broke up about two o'clock in the morning. A number of strangers were present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Scott of Berwick, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, of Philadelphia, Miss Mann and Miss Moody, Sunbury, Miss McHenry, Stillwater, Mr. Renshaw, Plymouth, Miss Rothrock of Williamsport, Mrs. Maize, Philadelphia, Miss Schoch, Selinsgrove, Miss Arnold, Mississippi; Miss Craig, Bethlehem, Miss Buck, Ashland, Miss McBride, Philadelphia, the Misses Stevens, Towanda, Miss Fries, Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Hanley, Berwick, and the following guests of the "Catawissa": Mr. and Mrs. Whitington, Miss Orr, Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Carskadden, Mrs. McIlwain, Miss McIlwain, Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Babbitt, all of Philadelphia.

Oak Grove is a charming place for such parties. The ladies were dressed in picnic or tennis suits, and many of the gentlemen wore knickerbockers so that there was nothing formal about the affair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and enriching the blood, improves the appetite, aids the assimilative process, strengthens the nerves, and invigorates the system. It is, therefore, the best and most thoroughly reliable alterative that can be found for old and young.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

Two Young Men Drowned.

On Sunday afternoon about three o'clock, Amandus and Wilson Heller aged respectively twenty and seventeen years of age, sons of Michael Heller of Mifflin township; and John Harman aged seventeen, son of C. A. Harman, who lives on John Wolf's farm, were in bathing in the Susquehanna river near Mr. Harman's. There is a hole between two rocks that has been washed out by the current in high water, until it is about ten feet deep. Amandus Heller said he was going to jump in there, and John Harman cautioned him not to do so, but he did it, either by accidentally slipping off the rock, or intentionally, believing that the depth was less than it actually was. He sank once and then called for help. None of the three could swim, but Wilson said he could not see his brother drown, and so plunged in after him, seizing him by the head as he was sinking the second time. Both went down together and were never seen alive again. John Harman started to the fence to get a rail, but there was no use for it, as they did not appear. It is supposed that Amandus caught hold of Wilson and held him under, though they were nearly ten feet apart when found. John gave the alarm and a search party was soon on the ground. The struggle of the boys had made the water in the pool so muddy that the bodies could not be seen, and hooks had to be resorted to. Michael Hartzel found the body of Amandus first, and an hour or more later Wilson was found by John M. Mourey, who despite the heavy rain, persistently continued the search until his efforts were successful. The bodies were removed to the home of the stricken parents, and were buried on Wednesday morning, services being conducted at the house by Rev. Kohler. The warmest sympathy of the community is with Mr. and Mrs. Heller in this great bereavement. It is only a few years ago that they lost a son and daughter, closely together, by diphtheria, and now two more are taken at the same time, leaving them childless.

We are informed that two other persons were drowned at the same spot in past years, named Philip Creasy and Mr. Barcat.

Bloomsburg vs. Anthracites.

Three weeks ago the Anthracites of Wilkesbarre and the Bloomsburg team played an exciting game of base ball at Athletic Park; eleven innings were played with a score of one run each, when the visitors pitcher was injured; the game was awarded to Bloomsburg by the umpire on the visitors then refusing to play.

Last Saturday the Anthracites returned with the determination to annihilate our boys even in their crippled condition (?). At three o'clock Umpire West—who by the way, has a voice that would scare mosquitoes off a Jersey coast—called game. The story is easily told, up to the eighth inning not one hit had been made off Hayes, and after that only two little hits that amounted only to a little amusement for the spectators from the visitor's coachers; one of whom had a falsetto voice and the other a voice like a fog horn. Heist was to play but he probably missed the train at Scranton; the only trouble with Heist is he is too slow, he no doubt started for the train but got so *tired*, he sat down to rest, of course the train wouldn't wait and he got left. (For full particulars of above event inquire of Manager George Hunt). "Where did Hayes learn to pitch and how does he get the drop so well?" was asked by several; only two hits were made off him and he struck out eighteen (18) men. But what's the matter with the support given Hayes by Diehl; he stood like a stone wall and every time he caught a ball some ladies in the grand stand said, "Nice young man, I am so afraid he will get hurt." The other features of the game were R. Ent's, Shaffer's and Hagenbuch's field work, and the batting of Shaffer and Hagenbuch. Following is the score:

BLOOMSBURG.

	R	1B	A	PO	E
Shaffer 2b	1	2	1	0	0
Hagenbuch 3b	2	2	2	1	1
Hayes	2	1	18	0	1
R Ent 1b	1	0	0	11	0
Sylvis r	1	0	0	0	1
Deal c	2	0	4	14	0
W Ent cf	1	1	0	0	0
Ikeler ss	0	0	2	0	0
Eyer lf	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	11	7	27	27	3

ANTHRACITES.

	R	1B	A	PO	E
Harris 3b. p	0	0	5	3	1
Harper cf. 3b	1	0	0	2	0
Schuler c	0	1	1	7	0
Fritz 2b	0	0	2	1	2
Frederick ss	0	0	3	0	0
Hosmer lf	0	1	0	0	0
Richards 1b	0	0	1	8	1
Barrett p. cf	0	0	4	1	0
Dougher rf	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	2	16	22*	4

*Ikeler hit by batted ball. Diehl ran out of line.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bloomsburg	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	2	x	—11
Anthracites	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Earned runs—Bloomsburg, 4; Anthracites, 0. Struck out—Hayes, 18; Harris, 3. Stolen bases—Shaffer, 1; Hagenbuch, 1; R. Ent, 1; Hosmer, 2. Double play—Hagenbuch to R. Ent, 1. Fumbled grounder—Barrett, 1; Harris, 1. Muffed thrown ball—Richards, 1; Fritz, 1. Wild throw—Hagenbuch, 1; Sylvis, 1. Base on balls—R. Ent, 2; Hayes, 1; Hagenbuch, 1. Hit by pitched ball—R. Ent, 1; Diehl, 1; Eyer, 1; Hagenbuch, 1; Barrett, 1. Left on bases—Bloomsburg, 6; Anthracites, 3. Umpire—Mr. West. S. E. F.

He Could Beat the "Masheen."

Susquehanna Journal.

There was placed on the platform of the Erie depot at this place this week a "weighing machine," which is so constructed that when a person steps upon the platform and deposits a nickle in a convenient slot, the machine will register accurately his weight. A young lad, just to beat the thing, procured a nickle with a hole therein, attached a string thereto, and weighed all the boys free, until the depot policeman caught the young speculator yanking the nickle out of the slot by the string. Then there was a grand chase, an escape and a big laugh from the bystanders.

Important to Constables and Justices.

All constables and justices who buy fifty cents worth of blanks at this office will be presented, free of charge with a "Fee Bill" containing the fees of Justices and Constables, as lately revised. We have on hand all kinds of blanks, printed in the best style and sold at lower prices than elsewhere. If you can not call in person, just drop a postal card and we will forward any blanks you may desire.

Pennsylvania Reserves.

The Pennsylvania Reserve meeting at Bloomsburg, Pa., on Grand Army Day Sept. 6th, promises to be an unusually large and interesting gathering. It will be interesting for all Reserves to go because, besides the opportunity of meeting comrades not seen since the war, the monument question will receive particular attention and important action will be taken.

Five hundred pairs of ladies' shoes to be closed out at less than cost at F. D. Dentler's.

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla half enough," says a mother whose son, almost blind with scrofula, was cured by this medicine.

Democratic County Convention.

Called to order by chairman R. R. Little, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Mahlon Hamlin of Catawissa was named as chairman of the convention. Mr. J. G. Miller of Main and H. M. Evans of Briarcreek were chosen as secretaries.

Mr. Grant S. Herring was named as reading clerk of the convention. A message was sent for Mr. Herring and during the interval Mr. Buckalew was called and gave a few remarks—extending thanks to his fellow citizens for endorsing his past by naming him again as a candidate. He spoke in glowing terms of President Cleveland and of the President's position in endeavoring to reduce taxation. He says the President has defined his position in reference to the reduction of taxation, and it was being responded to by people of all classes. The House of Representatives has taken the first step by the passage of the Mills bill. This bill means cheaper clothing, cheaper food, cheaper lumber. The Democratic party has placed itself on the side of reduction of taxation—in opposition to an overflowing treasury and fostering monopolies. He said he met a man a few days ago, at a depot, and when he asked him what he paid for his suit of clothing, he answered $10. He was told it was $2 more than he should have paid. Two dollars for his suit went into the government treasury. He illustrated that it would be so on all woolen goods and that we might justly conclude a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent in the retail price of woolen goods. The position which President Cleveland and the Democratic party has taken will endure for years. It is not possible that monopoly can succeed. When the issues now raised are understood by the people they will give such a vote as the necessity of a reduction of taxation demands from the people of the United States. Mr. Buckalew was heartily applauded for his few remarks.

Mr. Herring having come into the convention requested that the name of F. P. Billmeyer be substituted in his stead. Mr. Billmeyer taking the floor read the list of delegates and members of the standing committee as follows:

DELEGATES.

BEAVER—Chas. A. Shuman, C. Z. Schlicher, Levi Michael.

BENTON—B. G. Kase, I. K. Krickbaum, A. Hartman, Jacob Welliver.

BERWICK, E.—Hudson Owen, Wm. Stackhouse.

BERWICK, W.—F. P. Freas, T. F. Berger.

BLOOM E.—C. R. Housel, F. Donahoe, R. B. Angel, H. Rhodes.

BLOOM W.—W. W. Barret, A. G. Briggs, John Welliver.

BRIARCREEK—H. M. Evans, Stephen Deiterich Jr.

CATAWISSA—A. Federolf, M. Hamlin, W. Billman, M. A. Bibby.

CENTRALIA—Pat. Conway, P. J. Burns, Thos. Gallagher, Pat. McCafferty.

CENTRE—J. Wilson Miller, John DeLong.

CONYNGHAM N.—M. Horan, M. J. Hughes.

CONYNGHAM S.—Martin Monaghan, J. Manchan.

FISHINGCREEK.—A. A. Pealer, O. J. Hess, A. B. McHenry, J. W. Edgar.

FRANKLIN—Joseph T. Reeder, Wm. George.

GREENWOOD—Adam Utt, Jas. Trivelpiece, Joseph Sowden.

HEMLOCK—John Kistler, W. J. Hartman.

JACKSON—Jefferson Fritz, John Savage.

LOCUST—Montillus Yeager, John W. Snyder, Fred'k. Gable, Samuel R. Cool.

MADISON—C. Hartline, Michael Beagle.

MAIN—J. G. Miller, C. S. Richart.

MIFFLIN—A. W. Hess, Adam Miller. John Michael.

MONTOUR—Benville Rhodes, L. H. Boody.

MT. PLEASANT—Amos Wanich, J. H. Mordan.

ORANGE—Francis Herring, Geo. Fleckenstine.

PINE—P. W. Sones, A. Kitchen.

ROARINGCREEK—W. B. Houck, W. Yeager.

SCOTT, E.—Elias Schneidman, Stephen Pettit.

SCOTT, W.—Isaac Richart, J. D. Terwilliger.

SUGARLOAF—Aaron Fritz, A. M. Vansickle, John W. Kile.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Beaver—T. J. Shuman.
BENTON—John Chapin.
BERWICK, E.—H. J. Deiterich.
BERWICK, W.—F. P. Freas.
BLOOM, E.—Chas. Ohl.
BLOOM, W.—Wm. Chrisman.
BRIARCREEK—R. G. F. Kshinke.
CATAWISSA—N. E. Hamlin.
CENTRALIA—James McBrearty.
CENTRE—J. F. Rink.
CONYNGHAM, N.—Thomas Ennis.
CONYNGHAM, S.—Daniel Gerrity.
FISHINGCREEK—B. F. Edgar.
FRANKLIN—F. D. Loreman.
GREENWOOD—Adam Utt.
HEMLOCK—C. M. Terwilliger.
JACKSON—Moses Savage.
LOCUST—Wm. B. Snyder.
MADISON—Will C. Johnson.
MAIN—J. W. Kelchner.
MIFFLIN—Saml. Snyder.
MONTOUR—O. A. Stonge.
MT. PLEASANT—Amos Wanich.
ORANGE—John W. Hoffman.
PINE—Davis Gardner.
ROARINGCREEK—D. W. Rarig.
SCOTT E.—F. W. Redeker.
SCOTT W.—C. B. Ent.
SUGARLOAF—W. A. Kile.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon ringing of the Court House bell, the convention was called to order at two o'clock and the list of delegates called and all responded except R. B. Angel of east Bloomsburg, U. H. Ent was delegated in his stead.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That section 2 of Chapter 1 of the Rules of the Democratic party of this county be amended so as to read as follows:

The representatives of districts in county convention shall be in proportion to the democratic vote of each, as cast at the most recent election for President and for Governor; but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed eighty-five, and no district less than two nor more than four delegates. Adopted.

Proceeding to make the nominations the reading clerk announced that as there was but one candidate for Congress, and Mr. Buckalew having received the whole number of convention votes, it was not necessary to read the vote. The chairman therefore declared Hon. C. R. Buckalew as the nominee of this county. U. H. Ent then read the following.

Resolved: That Hon. Cyrus B. McHenry and Robert R. Little be Congressional Conferrees to meet with other conferrees of this Congressional district to nominate a candidate for Congress with power of substitution and to add to their number, and they are instructed to support C. R. Buckalew for nomination.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

The reading clerk gave the instructed vote for President Judge as follows:

E. R. Ikeler....49
C. G. Barkley....26

Mr. Ikeler having received the highest number of votes he was declared the nominee of this county.

Mr. W. W. Barrett offered the following resolution:

Resolved: That J. H. Maize Esq. of Bloomsburg, and Capt. Geo. W. Utt, of Greenwood, be and are hereby appointed conferrees to represent Columbia county in the Judicial Conference of the 26th Judicial district; and be and are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of E. R. Ikeler Esq., for the office of President Judge of this Judicial district with power to said Ikeler to depute or substitute other conferrees in their stead and with the power to add thereto if entitled to additional representation in said conference.

REPRESENTATIVE.

The instructed vote for representative being called showed the following result:

Krickbaum....55
Zarr....19
Tewksbury....20
Fox....46
Blaker....1

There being two candidates to nominate, it was necessary for the successful one to have more than two thirds of the convention vote. Mr. Krickbaum having received more than two thirds was declared duly nominated.

SECOND BALLOT.

Before proceeding to ballot for a second candidate a new apportionment was made giving the delegates as follows:

Krickbaum....30½
Fox....27
Tewksbury....12
Zarr....5½

Wm. Krickbaum having been nominated his delegates were free votes to be cast by the delegation and were distributed as follows:

Fox....51
Tewksbury....18½
Zarr....5½

Mr. Fox having received the highest number of votes was declared the nominee of the party.

SHERIFF.

The instructed vote for sheriff was read as follows:

John B. Casey....31
Alex Kanouse....28
Geo. W. Derr....13
John Walters....3

SECOND BALLOT.

No candidate receiving the majority of the convention vote, a second ballot was ordered, and John Watters receiving the smallest number of votes cast, his name was dropped out, upon call of delegates they were rendered for John B. Casey giving the following result:

Casey....34
Kanouse....28
Derr....13

THIRD BALLOT.

There still being no nomination a third ballot was ordered and the name of Geo. W. Deer was dropped. The votes of Watters and Derr were now free votes to be cast by the delegation and upon call of roll gave the following result:

John B. Casey....44½
Alex. Kanouse....30½

Mr. Casey was declared the nominee of the party for sheriff.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

F. P. Billmeyer being the only candidate for District Attorney, and received the full convention vote, upon motion of U. H. Ent, he was declared the nominee for the office of district attorney.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

The reading clerk gave the following as the instructed vote.

Geo. W. Miller....37
R. M. McBride....13
John Klinger....16
M. E. Cox....19

SECOND BALLOT.

There being no nomination a second ballot was ordered, and Robert M. McBride, having received the least number of votes, his name was dropped and his vote distributed as follows:

G. W. Miller....28½
John Klinger....24½
M. E. Cox....22½

THIRD BALLOT.

The name of M. E. Cox being dropped and his vote together with those of R. M. McBride being free votes, upon call of roll the following result was announced:

G. W. Miller....42½
John Klinger....32½

The fraction of a vote occurred by one of the delegates from Catawissa absenting himself and no agreement as to how his vote should be cast. Mr. Miller, however, receiving more than a majority of the convention vote was declared the nominee for jury commissioner.

CORONER.

The name of Mr. David H. Welsch, of Centralia, being placed in nomination for coroner, upon motion duly made and seconded he was elected by acclamation. In the absence of Col. J. G. Freeze Esq., U. H. Ent read the following as the report of the committee to consider the resolution of last year in reference to revising the rules, pertaining to the election returns:

To the Chairman of the Convention.

The undersigned appointed to consider and report on an amendment proposed by Mr. F. P. Freas at the last convention beg leave to report—

That the lateness of the hour on Saturday when the polls close and returns of the election could be made out and duplicated—and the distance in many cases of the place of holding the election from the post office, renders the carrying out of the requirements of the proposed amendment difficult if not impossible; and in some cases the duplicate could not reach the chairman of the committee before the assembling of the convention.

The advantage of the change proposed is not apparent, and we therefore recommend that it be not adopted. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
MAHLIN HAMLIN.

E. M. Tewksbury by permission of the chair arose and stated that he listened with pleasure to the words of Hon. C. R. Buckalew and he had hoped that some delegate would have drawn up some resolutions endorsing President Cleveland's administration endorsing the Mills bill and the efforts of Congressman, Mr. Buckalew. As Mr. Tewksbury was not a delegate he had no voice and therefore could not put the resolutions he desired. While some one was preparing a proper resolution, Mr. Tewksbury was again called and made some scathing remarks. He prefaced his remarks by the words "if you are in earnest I will say a few words, but if you are only fooling me I beg of you don't add insult to injury. I am in the house of my enemies." He then proceeded to refer to the sacrifices he had made for the democratic party. He had said repeatedly during his canvass that whether nominated or not he was ready to declare for Cleveland and tax reduction this fall. He said he had always made sacrifices and always expected to, and whether the party would have him or not, he was always found ready to make sacrifices—doing the greatest good for the many. He was heartily applauded.

That following resolution was adopted.

Resolved: That we endorse President Cleveland's administration and his efforts to reduce taxation and the burdens of the people.

Resolved: That we endorse the course of Hon. C. R. Buckalew in his efforts in behalf of the Mills bill, and his able course in behalf of the people, as our representative in United States Congress.

Immediately after the convention the members of the Standing Committee as embled and elected Wm. Chrisman Esq. of Bloomsburg as chairman and C. B. Ent of Lightstreet as secretary.

G. A. R. Day Sept. 6th.

The following comrades and posts have already responded to the invitation given them to be present on G. A. R. day.

Gen. I. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon; Asst. Q. M. Gen. H. G. Williams, Philadelphia; Thomas Kay, Philadelphia Post; No. 20, Hazleton, with band; No. 52, Lewisburg, with band; No. 148, Selinsgrove, No. 43, Ashland, (Sons of Veterans) and band; No. 92, Mt. Carmel, with band; No. 146, Shenandoah, with band; No. 390, Williamsport, with band; No. 335, Sunbury with band; No. 159, Berwick, with band; No. 225, Watsontown; No. 273, Wetherly; No. 484, Lehighton, with drum corps; No. 170, Catawissa, with band; No. 350, Northumberland, with band, Sons of Veterans, Womans Relief Corps and band; No. 147, Freeland, No. 536, Millville.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., will sell excursion tickets to Bloom Ferry and return at rate one way for round trip. The Philadelphia & Reading and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads are making arrangements to accommodate all on rates and time table.

The Milton Fair.

WHAT THE COMING EXHIBITION PROMISES TO VISITORS.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Milton Driving Park and Fair Association, to be held at Milton, Pa., September 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, next, will be one of the grandest attractions of the kind ever held in the central part of the State. Additional grounds have been purchased, to which all the buildings have been removed, thus giving an unbroken view of the entire race course—which by the way is one of the finest in the State—to all occupants of the grand stand. The races promise to be the most important and exciting ever held there while the exhibits in all departments will largely excel those of former years. In addition to these attractions will be the thrilling running races by the celebrated Myrtle Peek Combination, the great cyclorama of the battle of Gettysburg—worth going many miles to see—and the fancy wing shooting by Mr. C. K. Sober, the acknowledged champion of wing shots. Excursion rates have been secured over all railroads centreing at Milton and the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad stop at the grounds for the accommodation of those coming to the fair over that line.

All the latest styles of bracelets. Cleveland and Harrison scarf pins at C. E. Savage's.

Resolutions of Condolence.

PASSED BY THE M. E. S. S. OF ORANGEVILLE.

WHEREAS: It has pleased Him who doeth all things well to remove from our midst Mr. Wm. A. Robbins our fellow worker in the M. E. Sunday school of Orangeville, and

WHEREAS: Since he has been a resident of the place he has been an interested member of the school, cheerfully doing what he could, therefore

Resolved: That we the members of the M. E. Sunday school will greatly miss the sympathy of our brother in all our work and deliberations though we know our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved: That we hereby tender our most heartfelt and sincere sympathy with the widowed and orphaned bereft of one so loved, and we commend them to the loving care of Our Heavenly Father who alone can comfort them in this their time of sore distress.

Resolved: That the resolutions be placed on the minutes of our school and that a copy be sent to the county papers for publication.

L. C. WILLIAMS,
R. W. BRUMSTETLER, Com.
OTIS E. HERRING.

Buy Lester's School Shoes Every pair warranted.

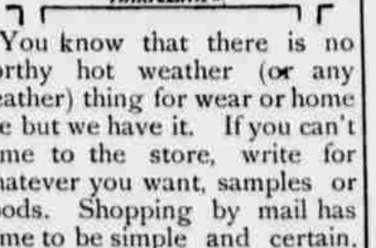
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

Closed Saturdays at 1 P. M.

When you come to the city bear in mind that Wanamaker's is a meeting and resting and waiting place as well as the biggest store in the world. There are reading and sitting and retiring rooms for you: telephone, telegraph, and mail facilities. Your parcels will be cared for without charge. We try to make you welcome whether you care to buy or not.



You know that there is no worthy hot weather (or any weather) thing for wear or home use but we have it. If you can't come to the store, write for whatever you want, samples or goods. Shopping by mail has come to be simple and certain. A few scratches of a pen, and all the facilities of the store are yours.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have purchased of George A. Clark, his entire stock of Books, Stationery and Wall Paper, and will continue the business formerly conducted by him at the old stand, opposite the Court House. We have not only the largest stock of goods in our line in this part of the State but also the most complete, and if you will read our advertisements from week to week, you will see we intend to keep it the freshest.

We are determined to increase the amount of business in our Wholesale Department and will in all cases meet the best prices of our competitors. Hoping to receive, and deserve, the kind support of the old patrons of this stand and many new ones we are

Yours Truly,
W. H. BROOKE & Co.,
Successors to George A Clark.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M'Killip

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

Ready mixed paint one dollar a gallon at Schuyler's Hardware Store.

Another shipment of our fine coffees this week. Try a pound. Great Eastern.

The Fall Dress Goods are on sale now and more to follow in a short time at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

Oranges, Bananas and Lemons at the Great Eastern.

Bass fishing tackle at Schuyler's hardware store.

I. W. Hartman & Sons' are still cleaning up with sales of Remnants and short lengths goods every day, especially on Fridays.

We will be receiving peaches every day or two, commencing this week and continuing throughout the season. Wholesale and Retail. Great Eastern.

Get yourselves ready for the new opening at I. W. Hartman & Sons'. No brass band but lots of new fall goods coming, ready for the new counter and shelves.

A car load of bushel baskets just received at Schuyler's Hardware store.

Pineapples, $1.75 per dozen. Great Eastern.

Loaded shells for breech loading shot guns at Schuyler's hardware store.

OUR IDEAL Baking Powder takes the lead. Price 50c with present. Great Eastern.

To close out we will sell you a refrigerator at cost. J. R. Schuyler & Co.

Peaches! Peaches!! Peaches!!! at the Great Eastern.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FRANK HAYDERSON, of Beverly, N. J., writes.—I suffered ten years with nervous Debility and Constitutional weakness, during that time have consulted physicians of all schools, paying large fees without benefit. In 1886 I consulted Dr. Theel, 538 North, Fourth Street, Philadelphia, after thorough examination he pronounced me curable. Although at the time having little faith in Doctors from past experience, I placed myself under his care, and am happy to say he has restored me to sound physical health. Knowing Dr. Theel as I do, I hesitate not in advising all sufferers no matter what their experience has been to consult him, as they can put full confidence in his skill and integrity.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa. [eow.

THE HOMLIEST MAN IN BLOOMSBURG as well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all chronic and acute coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.

THE POPULATION OF BLOOMSBURG is about 5,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. Sold by all druggists.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Tortures.

The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment," without any internal medicine will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.
May-4-'88-1y

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. may-4 1y.

Ask For Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier.



With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far excel those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. 'There is nothing so good for the youthful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

The Indian's Future.

TO CIVILIZE HIM HIS COUNTRY MUST BE OPENED TO SETTLERS.

Major John M. Barke, Buffalo Bill's right-bower, who is known in the West as "Arizona Jack," thus speaks of the Indian and his condition:

I know the Indian Territory well, having ridden over a great part of it, and had occasion to know many of its legitimate inhabitants, and I speak advisedly when I say that no policy more antagonistic to the spread of civilization and injurious to the best interests of the Indians could possibly be adopted—short of a general merciless massacre of the red men—than that which excludes white settlers from that portion of that country which is unoccupied by the Indians and is of no use to them, and to which they have no legal or moral right. The Territory is too vast for the Indians alone to occupy with any good result. They rattle around like a grain of shot in a bass drum. Even if they were restricted to their reservations they would still have far more land than they could make any good use of it. The latest and closest census of the Indians in the Territory that we have shows that there were only 10,374 of them all counted, to occupy reservations amounting to 11,685,035 acres, and their numbers are decreasing all the time. Why, this is a sample of how they are scattered: The last time I was out there I went with Brave Bear to call upon White Eagle, both Pawnee chiefs. We had supper with White Eagle, and afterward Brave Bear told me he expected us both to go to breakfast with him "next door," as he expressed it. I accepted the invitation, innocently supposing that it meant to go a half mile or so, and at daybreak we saddled up and started for his house 'next door.' Imagine, if you can, my disgust and hunger when you learn as I then did, that it was eighteen or twenty miles from White Eagle's to Brave Bear's. They thought nothing of it, but I did. and when we got to Brave Bear's his children fled at sight of my white face as if I had been a ghost. I don't think they had ever seen a white man before, and not many red ones either. What can you expect of children growing up in such isolation but that they will be savages? Are they subjected to any influences of civilization? Hardly.

THE ALLOTMENT OF THE TRIBES.

Yet the Pawnees have a smaller allotment of land in their reservation than most of the other tribes, which seems to me, by the way, an injustice, since they have long been the staunch, reliable friends of the whites and were brave soldiers of our government on the frontier, fighting the Sioux during the Rebellion, when so many other Indians were enlisted by the Southern Confederacy against us. They have but 207⅞ acres per capita, while the Sacs and Foxes have 1,049½, the Pottawotamies and Tonkawas 1,047 and 1,087, respectively, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes 1,193⅝, the Iowas 2,566¼, and the Wichitaws no less than 3,900. That is per capita, mind you, buck, squaw and papoose. Give them 160 acres for each family of four all round which would be as much as they would ever make any good use of, and 462,-940 acres would settle them all comfortably. Mind you, I am not in favor of robbing them of an acre that now belongs to them. I simply believe that it would be for their highest good for the government to condemn their surplus land for the purpose of planting upon it actual white settlers, paying them a reasonable price for it. The bill now before Congress proposes to allow them not more than $1.25 per acre for all the land to which they have even a disputable claim. That means $1.25—of course, less what they have already received for it—and the "not more than" goes for nothing in all such matters. It looks like a liberal price and it is; but our nation can afford to be liberal. We have done well in land transactions. We only paid 6¼ cents per acre to Mexico for 400,000,000 acres of land, out of which we have made three thousand millions of dollars. And the $1.25 per acre for this land the government will readily get back from actual settlers.

THE INDIAN BOYS AT CARLISLE.

The talk of impractical theorists, rank hypocrites and interested, designing schemers that it is "for the good of the Indian" that they want civilization kept out of the Territory is the most arrant, impudent nonsense. It is precisely for his good that I want to see the example of thrifty agriculture set him upon all sides; towns, school houses and churches established about him; railroads extended through his lands to enhance their value; commerce and manufacturers flourishing in his vicinity. Then his land will become of great value to him; he will have learned the white man's lessons of industry, economy and self-help, and he will be in time a contented, happy, law-abiding citizen and—with the start he will have from the sale of his surplus land—a very well-to do one, much better off than the average white agriculturist. But keep him in his present isolated condition, and you compel him to become a savage, or rather to remain one. Even the bright Indian boys you are educating in Carlisle and teaching various handicrafts to, when you send them back to the Indian Territory, are compelled to lapse into savagery for lack of demand upon them for exercise of their several callings, owing to the sparseness of the population and the limited wants of its savage mode of existence. Indeed, they are apt, by reason of their hopeless plight, the advance they have made in civilization and the degrading retrogression forced upon them, to sink even lower than the primitive savage and seek their associates among the white criminals who in large numbers, in defiance of the law, find shelter in the Indian Territory. The only Indian we have ever had to discharge from the Wild West and send back to the reservation because he was a drunkard was an interpreter educated in the Carlisle school I pitied the poor fellow, because I appreciated the forces that made him what he was.

OUT IN "NO MAN'S LAND."

The country that it is proposed shall be opened up to white settlement—under such restrictions as will prevent all but actual settlers getting a foothold there—consists of a little over eleven and a half millions of acres. It is that portion of the Territory west of the five already civilized tribes, south to the Cimmarron river, and in part to the Canadian, and thence west along the northern lines of the present reservations to the Texas pan handle and taking in the public land strip, or, as it is better known out there, "No Man's Land." The district known as Oklahoma, which is 1,888,000 acres in extent, is about in the middle of it. "No Man's Land," so called because it does not belong to any State and has no semblance of government or law, and is the safe resort of every kind and shade of fugitive criminals from all over the country, comprises 3,672,640 acres. The "Cherokee outlet"—a vast tract conditionally granted to the Cherokees simply as a highway for them to get out from the reservation to go buffalo hunting on the plains, but which they have no use for now, since there are no longer any buffaloes to hunt—has in it a little over 6,022,000 acres. The rest of the country which it is contemplated shall be set apart to form the new Territory of Oklahoma, within the boundaries I have mentioned, brings the grand total up to somewhere about 25,000,000 acres.

Concerning Oklahoma, which gallant Captain Payne, now dead, and his confrere, Captain Couch, had made such heroic efforts to have opened up to settlement, it is simply a wicked absurdity to say that any Indians have any rights there at all, and that boni fide white settlers shall not be allowed to go in there and develop its rich natural resources. The government bought back the land from the Seminoles and Creeks, with the idea of hiving there some of the dangerous Northern Indians, particularly the Sioux, and more or less of the freedmen of the South, but the latter, being elevated to the dignity of citizenship, prefered to stay where there was more bootblacking, whitewashing and waiting to be done, and nobody had any right to send them to a reservation. As for the Sioux, there was a grand concerted kick among the more or less civilized Indians already on other reservations against such dangerous neighbors forced upon them, so the project, so far as they were concerned, was abandoned, and that beautiful, fertile, well-watered, finely timbered and healthful country lies idle.

TRANSPLANTING THE INDIAN KILLS HIM.

Even if the Sioux had not been killed off by the joint efforts of their neighbors—had they been sent down there—the measure would have been fatal to them. However bleak, inhospitable the country may be in which the Indian is born and bred, you kill him when you transport him to another, even though the new may be in all respects infinitely better than that to which he has been accustomed. He pines away and dies. That was demonstrated in the case of the Nez Perces. They were brought down from the North and given a reservation that was a paradise in comparison with their former home, right in the best part of the Indian Territory, yet they got so homesick that they died off like rotten sheep, and the government had to send them back whence they came to save them from utter extermination.

Much of the strongest opposition to the encroachments of civilization upon the Indian territory comes from the "cattle barons." The cunning Cherokees assumed the responsibility of leasing to the "Cherokee Live Stock Association," for a term of five years, the vast track known as the "Cherokee outlet," over which they had actually no more right of disposal than you or I have, and got $100,000 for it. Then the still more cunning white men who had got the lease sublet it in sections to nearly one hundred cattle barons and speculators for an aggregate of $500,000. All those leases expire next October, by which time it is to be hoped Congress and a Democratic administration will have settled this whole question in the way that the people of the West looking for homes have a right to expect, and that is unquestionably for the best interests of the Indians.

The red man must be absorbed by the white race, or, if they are unable to adapt themselves to civilization, must pass away. I do not think that the latter will be their fate, though it is altogether probable that their numbers will be sadly reduced before they fully accept in spirit as well as deed their altered conditions of life and the reaction comes to save them. But the logic of the situation is inexorable. They can no longer live, as their ancestors did, by the chase: nor can they exist as the helpless, idle, dispirited wards of the government. To be saved from extinction they must learn to help themselves. For a term of years they should be protected in business and in possession of their lands by such rigid laws as would be for them a safeguard against the wily white man, for they are, as a mass, merely big children. But they are not by any means unintelligent children, nor are they naturally vicious ones, except in such vices as are to them the virtues of their old predatory, Ishmaelitish, savage life. Throw open to civilization the country about them and you will ere long have them educated to self-reliance, a sense of moral responsibility and an appreciation of the value and dignity of labor. They will make good citizens. And at the same time you offer to a hundred thousand white men, eagerly and anxiously looking for it, the most inviting land of homes on all this broad and glorious continent.

A President on Brandy for Sickness.

The President of the Baltimore Medical College, Dr. Byrd, who has thoroughly tested Speer's wines, etc., says:

I have prescribed Speer's Port Grape Wine with marked and decidedly beneficial effects. I am prepared to bear testimony to the value of his Pedro J. Brandy, also, as a pure and valuable article in all cases of disease in which a reliable stimulant is required. I would be happy to feel that I was instrumental in inducing my fellow citizens to patronize these productions, to the exclusion of the foreign "doctored," and harmfully adulterated wines and brandies with which our people are often injured.

HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D.
President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Baltimore Medical College.

The expense of living in the city of New York may be conjectured from a remark in the *Mail and Express* that a man with an income under $5,000 finds the country healthier than the city.

The Last Look at the Dead.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE VIEW GENERAL SHERIDAN'S CASKET.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—A few minutes before 8 o'clock this morning Mrs. Sheridan accompanied by General and Mrs. Rucker, her father and mother, Colonel Sheridan, and other members of the family, entered St. Matthews church where the remains of the dead general lie in state. She leaned upon the arm of her father. At 8 o'clock a special requiem was celebrated by Father Kervick and on the conclusion of the service the church was cleared and Mrs. Sheridan remained alone with her dead. As she left the church the guard resumed their places and visitors were again admitted. A steady stream of people poured in and out of the church all day. They included all classes. Members of congress and laboring men in their every day clothes looked upon the casket containing the remains of the great commander. Those who wished to stop in the church to attend to their devotions, took seats in the pews, but the line kept passing on, at times diminishing in numbers and then again thronging the broad aisle. In accordance with the wish of Mrs. Sheridan, the simple effect of the casket covered only with the American flag, was not broken by placing floral tributes on it. Such flowers as were received were placed on the steps inside the altar rail. A wreath of ivy leaves with palm branches arrived at the church this morning from some unknown source. It was thought to have been sent by the president. The church will remain open as usual until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, the usual parochial mass being celebrated at 7 o'clock. The salute at the grave will consist of, first, seventeen guns from the light batteries, and second, three salvos of musketry from the batallion, followed by "taps" from a cavalry trumpet.

The church was cleared of all persons this evening including the guards of honor, and the casket was opened in the presence of Dr. O'Reilly, Colonel Blunt and Klein, the general's body servant, to allow John Sheridan, the general's brother from Ohio to view the remains. The General's face is said to have a very natural appearance. Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Faley arrived in the city this evening.

New York Baseball Club.
Office: Polo Grounds New York, May 7, 1887.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

GENTS,—I have used your POND'S EXTRACT for myself and family for some time and find it to be the best article of the kind I ever used. It will remove stiffness and soreness of the muscles in a very short time, and in my opinion no baseball player or athlete should be without this valuable compound: Yours truly.

JAMES MUTRIE.
Manager New York Baseball Club.

It is said that the expiration of the copyright on many of Carlyle's works is to result in the republication of many magazine articles which he would never allow to be re-printed, but which have been unearthed in the library of the British Museum.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

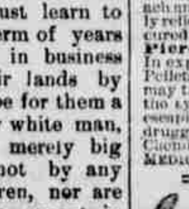


BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As **a laxative, alterative, or purgative,** these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza,** and **Catarrhal Headache.** Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

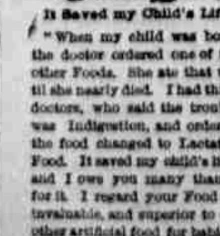
Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."



LACTATED 150 Meals for $1.00 FOOD

FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS
THE PHYSICIAN'S FAVORITE.

Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.

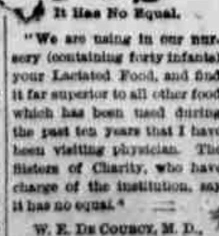
BABIES CRY FOR IT. INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Perfectly Nourishes a Baby with or without the addition of milk. Three Sizes. 25c. 50c. $1.00.

A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free.

It Saved my Child's Life.

"When my child was born, the doctor ordered one of the other Foods. She ate that until she nearly died. I had three doctors, who said the trouble was Indigestion, and ordered the food changed to Lactated Food. It saved my child's life, and I owe you many thanks for it. I regard your Food as invaluable, and superior to all other artificial food for babies. MRS. A. J. BENFIELD, 18 Indiana Place. Boston, Mass.



It Has No Equal.

"We are using in our nursery (containing forty infants) your Lactated Food, and find it far superior to all other food which has been used during the past ten years that I have been visiting physician. The Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the institution, say it has no equal." W. E. DE COURCY, M. D., St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

She Tried and Knows.

A leading chemist of New York says: "No plasters of such merit as the Ath-lo-pho-ros Plasters have ever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, aches, weakness, lameness, etc., they are unequaled.

824 Fulton St., Sandusky, O., Nov. 21, '87.
The Athlophoros Plaster acted like magic. It is the best I ever tried and I have used many kinds. Our druggist said "plasters are all about the same" but I don't think so now. I sprained my arm and shoulder in July, and it has been painful since, but it does not pain me at all now. MRS. WILLIE MAGILL.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE



DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 35	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54	....	12 20	8 28
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 09	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

SOUTH.

STATIONS.	A M	A M	P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect AUG. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Buffet Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m. Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Buffet Parlor car to Watkins

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily, except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Buffet Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.20 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-Barre 2.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

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The "Home Markets" Foolery.

The "home market" patriots tell us that if we hadn't war taxes we would be obliged to buy everything we use abroad, and that it is "protection" that prevents us from being "invaded by British goods." Let's see.

Certain things are "protected" and certain others are not, or (what is the same in effect) the surplus output is so great, as in the case of grain, breadstuffs, petroleum, cotton, meat and leading articles of agricultural production, that we must export and must go into the world's markets and sell at the world's prices. This condition is exactly equivalent to "free trade," as will be readily seen; for the price obtained for our exports, and of the "home market," too, of the things exported is determined by the average of all men—the wheat grower on the Black Sea, in Southern Russia, in Egypt; the cotton producer of India, the cattle grower of South America and the great oil producing field of Baku in asiatic Russia, which is now looming into great importance. These are America's competitors for a share of the world's purchases of her exportable surplus. To repeat, therefore, our producers of these enumerated articles work under conditions exactly equivalent to perfect "free trade." If the war tariff theory were correct, such a condition would result in swamping America with Indian cotton, Russian and Egyptian wheat, South American cattle and Russian petroleum. As a matter of fact, America has not only her own "home market" in these things, but exported during the quarter ending March 31, 1888, a quantity whose value is fixed by the Bureau of Statistics at $125,650,657, and for the same period of the preceeding year $152,211 402. The percentage that these exports of "unprotected" productions bore to the whole export trade were 75.2 and 80.5 respectively. In other words, we possess the "home market" in the productions not protected, add in the first quarter of the current year sold to foreigners an amount equal to 75 per cent. of all our export trade. So much for one half of the protectionist theory.

During the same period of this year, the quarter ending March 31, 1888, the United States imported merchandise to the value of $188,410,822, of which $126,322,467, or 67.4, was subject to duty, "protected" in other words. That is to say, we buy of foreigners quarterly $126,322.467 worth of things which the "home market" fellows tax to keep out so that we can "make it at home." So much for the other half of the "home market" theory.

Our farmers and producers of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, petroleum and meat have shown that they can carry a tremendous load of taxation and sell abroad 75 per cent. of all our export trade without protection, and under conditions which render "protection" impossible. If these men can stand the injustice and actual loss of being obliged to buy everything they need in a taxed market, and being compelled to sell in the free, open, competitive markets of the world, and yet be able to sell huge quantities every year, why can't manufacturers be put in the same category? All our manufacturers need to be able to do the same thing is to be relieved of needless taxation on their materials. Give all our citizens, farmers and manufacturers a chance.—*Evening Herald.*

Peculiar

In the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine for purifying the blood, giving strength, and creating an appetite.

A Vaccination Matinee in Trinidad.

I watched my friend, the doctor, one morning as he held a vaccination matinee.

The law requires the registrar of births to furnish each mother with a blank form, and that the parents shall present the child to a public vaccinator within six months thereafter under a small penalty. Notice is given of day and hour when he will be at his office to vaccinate, and a large attendance is certain.

I had been wondering all breakfast time at the amount of style in the way of bright colors and brown babies in the garden, and when we went down to the office rooms, there were about a dozen women, as many babys and two or three men waiting for the performance. Some spoke Hindustani, and "Salaam, sahib," greeted us from them; some Spanish, and, "Buenos dias" was their salute; but what the rest said I could not make out. Every mother was dressed in all the finery she owned; with neck, arms and ankles decorated with strings of coins, having solid silver collars and bracelets of the same metals, bangles they call them, up to the elbows. And the babies were small copies of their mothers, lacking a few bangles and collars.

As they were presented and deftly scratched, the doctor handed each her certificate, with an injunction in her own language to keep it carefully. One must be polyglot in Trinidad, unless of very tender age, when we all talk the same language, and these little tots, as neat and spotless of attire as if they were rich men's heirs, cried lustily in the same perfectly intelligible tongue.

Every one waited patiently her turn, and the bright interested faces were anything but servile in expression, while all were perfectly respectful. Evidently, the good doctor was their friend.—*Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson, in The American Magazine for August.*

A Horrible Inheritance.

The transmission of the fearful effects of contagious blood poison is the most horrible inheritance which any man can leave to his innocent posterity; but it can be certainly mitigated and in the majority of cases, prevented by the use of the antidote which Nature furnishes, and which is found in the remedy known all over the world as Swift's Specific—commonly called "S. S. S."

Mr. J. H. Brown, of Hornellsville, N. Y., writes: "Three years I suffered with this horrible disease. Swift's Specific cured me completely."

Prof. Edwin Baar, 234 E. 22nd st., N. Y., writes: "Swift's Specific cured me of a fearful case of Blood Poison."

Dr. B. F. Wingfield, of the Soldier's Home, Richmond, Va., writes: "Swift's Specific cured me of a severe case of Blood Poison."

D. W. K. Briggs, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I was a perfect wreck from Blood Poison. Swift's Specific restored health and hope, and I am well to-day."

C. W. Langhill, Savannah, Ga.: I suffered long with Blood Poison. I tried Swift's Specific and am perfectly well.

A. W. Buell, of Power's Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "It is the best blood remedy on earth. I cured myself with it. I recommended it to a friend and it made him well."

Mr. F. L. Stanton, of the Smithville, (Ga.) News, writes that a friend was afflicted with a case of Blood Poison, and two bottles of S. S. S. effected a complete cure.

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12 Pounds of Tumor

is a hideous thing to have attached to a human frame, yet Mr. Reuben Severance, of Upper Stillwater, (part of Old Town, Me.,) had one in his groin which he carried for about ten years. It began to form about fourteen years ago, being at first hardly larger than a pea. Mr. Severance, in his sworn statement before ex-Governor B. F. Davis, of Maine says:

"At first it did not trouble me much but as it grew in size it was accompanied by severe darting pains. Food did not digest; had attacks of dizziness; roaring sounds in ears and passed sleepless nights. In 1885 tumor weighed several pounds and extended to knee. Now least exertion caused intense, tearing pain like sticking of needles in flesh. Abandoned hope and took to bed. Physicians declined to cut it out, saying I was too old and weak to survive. Am 76 years of age. Some one recommended Brown's Sarsaparilla. I experienced immediate change for better. Appetite returned; food ceased to trouble me; ringing noises left my head, and best of all tumor began to shrivel up and disappear. It is now and has been for some time entirely gone. Can and do do good days work. I say God bless the man who invented this medicine. He should wear a crown. I mean always to keep by me a bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla while I live."

With this statement we have paper signed by postmaster, druggist, as well as seven of the town officials, stating they know the above to be true, and ex Gov. Davis also adds his evidence. There is no case of blood disease which cannot be cured by

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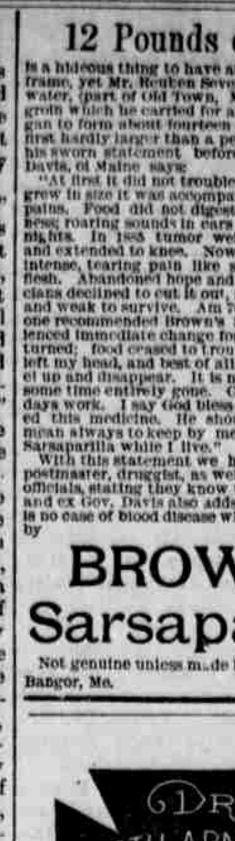
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